THE CHICAGO FEAST.

Speeches Made at the Iroquois Banquet.

Ringing Words from Trumbull, Watterson and Black.

Outlining the True Policy of the Democratic Press.

The New York papers of Thursday printed the following abstracts of some of the principal letters and speeches read and delivered at the Iroquois banquet in Chicago Wednesday evening. Responding to the toast, "Reunited country and local self-government," ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull depicted the dangers of a centrainzed form of government in this country, and cited many instances in recent years when great strides had been taken n the direction of imperialism. Congress is annually unlawfully appropriating millions for educational purposes, for ship canals, for cleaning out creeks, and improving unknown harbors, for pensions, and for the enrichment of corporations. The army is employed for police duty in the States, and ployed for police duty in the States, and the Federal courts are overriding State tribunals, and dragging citizens of the same State from their homes to litizate questions between themselves in the Federal courts, provided a citizen of some other State has the slightest interest in the controversy. Laws are passed by Congress under the faise assumption of protecting American industry, which enrich one class and rob another, and Congress and State legislatures are creating corporations in unlimited numbers, which almost invariably result in monopoles. He concluded as follows: Shall we despair of the republic? By no means. The power of the Federal administration, through its control of the money power, its collection and distursement annually of three or four hundred millions of deliars, and its vast patronage, is very great, and in the hands of an unscrupulous party, which had the support of even one-third of the people, would bernaps be irresistible except by revolution. But not one-third or one-tenth of the people of this country, when aroused to the assertion of their rights, will consent to surrender them to

The Control of a Central Despotism controlled by the money power. The people be-lieve in their capacity for self-government, in controlled by the money power. The people believe in their capacity for self-government, in their ability to provide for education, the cultivation of the soil, their domestic peace and local affairs, without the supervision of a great central power, which imposes burdens for its own aggrandizement, and by unjust and unequal laws compets the many to pay tribute to the lew. We have onlot sound the alarm. Let the cry go forth that loyal self-government is in danger, that vast moneyed monopolies are exacting unjust tribute, that corporations, created for purely private purposes, are destroying individual liberty, and, like a fire bell at night, it will awaken the people to their danger, will rouse them to a vindication of their rights and to the establishment of our political structure on the foundations where our fithers placed it, securing to the citizens individual liberty, to the State the management of its domestic affairs, and to the nationall the powers necessary to preserve the Union and protect us as a people from foreign aggression.

Juage Jeremiah Black sent a long and interesting letter containing reminiscences of Jacksonian times and principles. He said: "If present I might take occasion to rejed the charge that Jackson was the author of the practice which now corrupts the civil service by making office the reward of partisan crimes. That was an invention of the Federal party, and was used by it so uniformly that when Jefferson was inaugurated he had not a single personal or political friend in any kind of public employment. He removed the unfit and the unfaithful, and gave the honest majority of the people some, but not by any means a full representation in the executive department. The second Adams commenced his administration by bestowing

The Highest Office in His Gift on the man who betrayed his constituents to

ently that when Jackson came in he d himself precisely where Jefferson been thirty years before—a Demice president without a Democrat in to support him. Of course he followed the ple of his great predecessor, removed the obnoxious of the political veroin, and let there stand as monuments of the safety which a current of opinion may be ted when reason is left free to combat it," dwelling on the necessity of local self-ment. Indue Black continued.

a cause like this."
Mr. Watterson's speech attracted much atten-Air, waterson's speech attracted much attended may well received. He spoke in response to the toast, "The Democratic Press," and saily "It is no longer a nower in the land. It no longer issues the decrees of administrations nor unfolds the potcies of government, nor exhoes the spirit of the age. It is, inchoes the poteies of government, nor echoes the spirit of the age. It is, indeed, but a poor relation; sincere, loyal-full of courage and hope—tut, like the party, divided, irresolute and purposel ss. If there were no remedy for this unliapity state, I should not venture—particularly upon an occasion so brilliant and so joyous as this—to touch upon it. I should hold my tongue and nurse my regrets in silence. But there is a remedy; there is a remedy for both the party and its press; and, feeling that we have ended the years of famine, and seeing, or thinking I see, in the future.

**Years of Pients and Power.

Years of Pienty and Power awaiting us, you will not, I am sure, charge me

with a disposition to chill your enthusiasm if, in presenting "The Democratic press" I dwell some it is. You will bear in mind that I myself am nothing if not a Democratic journalist, and that I claim no immunity from criticism upon my own behalf. On the contrary, no man has encountered more of the difficulties of our peculiar condition than I have, or is more conscious of short-coming. First of all, then the Democratic press must realize that there has been a deluge. Old things have been swept away the Democratic press must realize that there has been a deluge. Old things have been swept away. He who looks backward shall share the fate of Lot's wi'e; he alone who loks forward shall live, move and have a being. That the Democratic party has survived the deluge is of good augury. It tells us that its existence has been prolonged for some great purpose. It is for the Democratic press to understand that within that purpose are bound up no reactions and no revenges. The Democratic party cannot come into power, and it ought not to come into power as an avenging deity, still less a destroying angel. It must come in, if it come in at all, as the party of action, not reaction; the party of reform, not redress; the party of todiv, not of yesterday; applying its energies to the adjustment of the country and itself to the new and extraordinary conditions which modern science, invention and research have wrought wherever the tinkle of the telephone is heard and the sparkle of the electric light is seen. You will say that these are but glittering general ties, and lacking in specification. Sir, I will be specific. I mean "a tariff for revenue only." I mean the divorcement of the civil service from party service. I mean a careful and just revision of our national banking system—which loonceive the best banking system we have ever had, and service. I mean a careful and just revision of our national banking system—which loonceive the best banking system we have ever had, and which, with certain needful modifications, essential both to its preservation and the equities of taxation, I would relegate to the piace in business where it belongs, and whither it should have been sent long agn. I mean the reduction of the national debt to \$1,000,000,000, where it should be funded and made perpetual. The people are being and made perpetual. The people are being taxed too much. The debt is being paid too fast. All taxes should be levied with an eye solely to revenue, and no more revenue should be collected than is required to support the government and carry the debt. The key to all these propositions carry the debt. The key to all these propositions—the pivot around which they are grouped and about which they turn—is to be found in that

"A Tariff for Revenue Only." It is not my sentence. I neither invented it nor discovered it; though I would no more dream of compiling a Democratic platform without it than I would think of issuing an edition of the New Testament without Christ's Sermon on the Mount. It is axiomatic, and taken bedity out of that magnificent enunciation of Democratic principles—on which we won a glorious national victory—the matchless platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876. I would not surrender a word of it, nor a syllable. It expresses with precision the exact position of the privilpon the tariff, that when the covernment gets its taxes, then and there the tax shall stop. Whatever "incidental protection" that affords—and let protection affords—and let protection affords—and let protection as a savery, it will not linger so long upon the stage to baffle freemen and stey the march of freedom. It cannot be discovered it; though I would no more dream of

come a sectionalist, as slavery did. It cannot get into religion as slavery did. Yet it is as monstrous in every respect as slavery was. Loooking back into that iar-off time it staggers the mind to contemplate how long the institution of slavery did stand against reason, con mon sense, humanity and public policy. All men now admit that there was not an argument to support it. The present generation of men can but filly comprehend how it survived the agitation of a single general election. It is gone, thank God! and there is an end of it; but its history is full of instruction and warning, it tells us in thunder tones to beware of the sophistries, the arrogance and the power of oligarchism, and to behold in the jobery and robbery of protection a new slavery rearing its lofty head to threaten the people and curse the land. Fellow-Democrats, the road before us is straight, broad and open! Do not allow yourselves to be lived off the highway. Do not give up to demagogues what was meant for the country. Look forward, not backward; or, if ou must go back, go as far back as the lost tradition of Jefferson and Jackson, and return clasping them to your heart. You have your enemy at last not merely divided, but occupying a false and the mob—is in every way agrarian and corrupt. It will not be a great while before the intelligence of the country realizes that it is a serious menace to the national credit. Place the old Democratic flag-ship in line of battle; clear the decks for action; pitch the foos into the sea, and send the sor-heads below; and, with freedom's signals flying at the mast-head, give her, prayerfully, confidently, to the god of storms, the battle and the beceze!"

RESURRECTED.

A Man Supposed to Have Been Drowned In Portland Harbor Alive and Well.

Five or six years ago this spring, a sensation was furnished by the mysterious disappearance of a Lewiston man and the finding, some time afterwards, of his supposed corpse in Portland harbor. The description of the body attracted whose name was John Trimin. The brother hurried to Portland and examined the corpse. The

whose name was John Trimm. The brother hurried to Portland and examined the corpse. The features were discolored and disfigured to such an extent that they were hardly recognizable, but despite this fact the brother and many others had no doubt but the body was that of John Trimm. On Friday morning, the 17th inst., a man with whom John Trimm had formerly been intimate, and who shared in the belief that John Trimm was beyond everything but the resurrection, saw a person whose face looked strangely familiar enter his store in Lewiston. The man was striled. He looked intently at his chance caller. Conjecture was succeeded by certainty, in his mind, and rusning up to the comer, he thrust his hand at him, and exclaimed:

"How are you, John Trimm?"

"That's my name, but you have the advantage of me," said the person addressed.

It took a few minutes only to bring about an understanding and a mutual recognition. It transpired that the man whose corpse had been gathered from the waters of the Atlantic and committed to a Maine gravevard was not John Trimms, but was an unknown. John had gone to Portland, sold his hoop poles, and, actuated by a freak, determined to seek his fortune in the West. He went to Minnesota, and has spent the past five years of his life there. He says he had the privilege of reading in the newspapers accounts of his drowning and his funeral, but did not take the pains to inform his friends of the mistake; he didn't think it hardly worth the while to make any fuss about the matter, as he thought his friends had done the square thing by his supposed corpse.

WAS IT A MURDER? The Decayed Body of a Canal Driver

Found in a Hay Loft. RUTLAND, Vt., March 20 .- On Sunday morning last the remains of a man now supposed to be those of Frank Dolan, a canal driver, were found in the second story of an old engine bouse on Centre street at Whitehall, N. Y. The body was but a mutilated skeleton, the flesh having been picked from the bones by the myriads of rats that infested the building which is now used as a barn and stable for the Grand Union Hotel. The body had been hauled from under a pile of straw by a dog which was waging war on the rats. The clothing, even to the boots, had been torn in pieces by the sharp tecth of the redents, and naught remained of the features or any part of the scalp save a small portion of the under side, which was covered with a thick growth of suburn hair. A handk rehief and a grain bag were found lying beside the skeleton and a nat in an old piano-box. A representative of The Globe visited Whitehall, and at once found Stephen Moon, who discovered the remains. He led the way to the upper loft of the barn. He said that on Saturday morning be went up to the loft to feed the horses, and noticed the dog drag some rags from the straw, but gave no attention to the matter. On Sunday morning, a lad, whom he had sent up but a mutilated skeleton, the flesh having been the straw, but gave no attention to the matter, on Sunday morning, a lad, whom he had sent up stairs to throw down some straw, ran back greatly frightened, saying there was a dead man up there. He went up stairs, and looking over the old rags (as Moon had thought them to hely, he found the true state of affairs. Moon says he had noticed a disagreeable smell, but knowing that the building had been used by a tailow chundler supposed it emanated from the offail that had been left. The body lay with the head towards the open space through which the straw was thrown down to the manger, and not a yard from it, and how the body had laid there so long undiscovered is a mystery. Dolan, who is supposed to be the victim, at the close of canal navigation was paid \$58. He had lost his right forearm, and that is absent from the body found. His age was about 40 years, and that is the age the physicians say the teeth of the skeleton indicate. Dolan was known to canal drivers, and two identify the suit as similar to the one he had on the night after he received his pay.

CRAND LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Workingmen of Philadelphia Meet, Parade and Pass Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 20 .- A great dem onstration of workingmen took place Thursday at Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. There was a street procession of 3000 per with bonds. works; providing for compulsory education, and prohibiting the employment of children under 14 ears of age in manufacturing, mining and me

Snow Blockade in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 20 .- Travel on the oads running into the city is greatly impeded by the heavy snow storms. The situation at Alta is discouraging. The road was op ned last night and trains passed, but a neavy snow storm has been raging since, and it is deemed impossible to keep the road clear. The snow is five feet drep. A violent snow storm is prevailing at Truckee. A furious snow storm is raging at Virginia City, where the snow is already three feet deep. A despatch from Carson says the road is impassable between there and Reno, from snow drifts. Neither stage nor train cap from snow drifts. Neither stage nor train can reach there. The report of a snow slide at Genoa, Nev., is confirmed. Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Bowen and Miss Borlin, and a number of Indians, variously stated at from seven to fifteen, were killed. All the bodies have not yet been recovered.

Perilous Result of a Pedler's Potion

Lowell, March 19 .- Yesterday a pedler appeared at the house of John Hardy, in Wes Andover, offering to sell some kind of quack nostrum which he had previously sold in the town. Mrs. Hardy was suffering with asthma, town. Mrs. Hardy was suffering with asthma, and having previously used the medicine externally, consented, at the pedier's request, to try a dose internally. She was immediately prostrated. The pedier field. Mr. Hardy found his wife apparently dead, and it was found her whole let side was paralyzed, and she will be helpiess for the remainder of her life. Search is being made for the regler, and the postrum. being made for the pedler, and the nostrum will be analyzed.

Found Smothered in a Grain Bin.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 .- On Thursday af-PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—On Thursday afternoon last workmen who were clearing out a grain bin at the Pennsylvania railroad train depot, at Thirtieth and Market streets, found the dead body of a boy about 15 years old, who had been smothered in the grain. How he got there is a mystery. He was of a dark complexion and neatly dressed. He had in his pocket several letters addressed to William Ryan, St. Peter's College, Jersey City. The supposition is that he ran away from home and concealed himself in a grain car and was suffocated, and was dumped into the bin unperceived.

The Worst Yet.

Allen Robinson, 2 years of age, residing in Pictou, N. S., visited the Eastern railroad station about 6 o'clock last evening for the purpose of procuring a ticket home. While at the station he was accosted by a stranger, who informed the indeed that the could get him \$1.05 for each \$1 he had in his pocket. The prospect of securing to the gentleman from Pictou, so he handed all his funds, amounting to \$22, to the stranger. He gave nimself up.

The Work, March 20.—The Common Council men held a decidedly lively meeting a decidedly lively meeting a decidedly lively meeting for a decidedly lively meeting and attenus to business as usual.

New York, March 20.—The members of the Youngs family, who have heretofore contended that the Theophilus Youngs produced in court for the gentleman from Pictou, so he handed all his funds, amounting to \$22, to the stranger. He is now a wiser but poorer man, and patiently a waits the return of his "dollar-fine" friend.

The Mrs. Theophilus Youngs, March 20.—The common Council men held a decidedly lively meeting a decidedly lively meeting a decidedly lively meeting for a decidedly lively meeting and attents to business as usual.

New York, March 20.—The members of the Youngs family, who have heretofore contended that the Theophilus Youngs produced in court that the deceased insisted that the Hoephilus Youngs produced in court was not seriously injured.

New York, March 20.—The common Council men held a decidedly lively meeting at decidedly lively meeting at decidedly lively meeting to the deal and attents to business as usual.

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WASHINGTON. A Key to Garfield's Election Reported Discovered.

What Some New York Democrats Have Brought to Light.

Dorsey Desiring a Trial-Shipherd Better-Miscellaneous Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- It is stated that some curious facts have been developed recently by the committee of the New York County Democracy, quiry to discover the alleged treachery on the liscovered relate to the presidential election of 1880. It was generally supposed, prior to the 1880. It was generally supposed, prior to the election, that, unless the Republicans made large gains in the State outside of New York City and Kings county, they would lose the State and the presidency. To the amazement of Democratic politicians everywhere, and generally to the surprise of Republicans, the result in New York State was just the reverse of what was expected. The Democrats not only held their own outside of New York City and Kings county, but made considerable gains; they met their Waterloo in New York City and Kings county, the very Gibraltar, as they supposed, of their position. The Democratic majority in New York City and Kings county, the very Gibraltar, as they supposed, of their position. The Democratic majority in New York City and Kings county in 1876 was 72,460. The registration in 1880 showed a very large increase of voters, and

All the Calculations of the Democratic

Politicians. based upon the canvass of the wards and precincts, showed a majority (on paper) for Hancock cincts, showed a majority (on paper) for Hancock in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and Kings county of about 90,000. The discoveries made, it is said, reflect on many Democrats. When the committee first struck the scent they followed it vigorously, because they supposed that they would find a big mine, the explosion of which would demoish Tammany Halt, Boss Kelly and all his cohorts. Itseems, however, that when they got down to bedrock and began to run out all the leads, it was discovered that some of their friends in Brooklyn were implicated. There has been and still is a desperate effort to hush the whole thing and stop further inquiry. However, enough has leaked out in one way and another to make interesting realing if it could all be systematically strung together. The substance of the different stories is as follows: The leading Republican politicians, believing their national committee was so constituted as to be, if left to itself, inefficient, determined to organize an independent one. This was called the finance committee of the national committee, but there was not a member of the national committee, but was really independent and without responsibility, save to the gentlemen of means who selected the members and made contributions. The chairman of the national committee was in reality a figurehead, and ex-Senator the cities of New York and Brooklyn and

Dorsey was Not Trusted. The finance committee was composed of L. P. Morton, chairman; Augustus Kuntz, J. A Morton, chairman; Augustus Kuntz, J. A Stewart, A. C. Foote, E. D. Morgan, J. A. Bosier of Pennsylvania, J. Pierrepont Morgan, J. M. Forbes of Boston, Jesse Seligman, George F. Baker, David Dows, William Dowd and Mr. Khun of Khun, Loeb & Co. These g nitemen were designated at a large meeting of wealthy and influential Republicans, held at the Union League Club in New York City. They were charged with the solicitation, collection, receipt and disbursement of all money, and in reality the national committee became auxiliary to the independent finance committee. The finance committee selected their own agents from the committee selected their own agents from the committee, or outside of the national committee, as appeared best. A thorough and systematic cavvass was agreed upon by the finance committee, and not only was New York City divided into districts for the nurpose of soliciting and securing subscriptions, but the different sections of the country were assigned to certain gentlemen. The result was that about \$4,500,000, independent of the countributions of officeholders, was raised. Every detail was managed with exactness and the real work of the campaign was conducted upon approved business principles. It is given out here that the countrie of the New York County Democracy have by some means come into possession of papers which not only enable them to tell the amounts subscribed and paid by each individual, but to account with almost absolute exactness for the disbursement of the whole vast sum of \$1,500,000. This story, however, is discredited. Stewart, A. C. Foote, E. D. Morgan, J. A. Bosler

The Anti-Polgamy Bill Passed by the

House. The anti-polygamy bill was passed in the House last Tuesday, only forty-two votes, all Democratic, being cast in the negative. The Republicratic, being cast in the negative. The Republicans started out with a bold and threatening front, declaring their intention to push the brill through without amendment, or allowing time for discussion. The folly of attempting this game of bluff was pointed out to the Republicans this morning, after half an hour's fruitless wrangling by one of their own number. Haskell of Kansas and Robeson of New Jersey floundered around at a great rate when the House met this morning, and declared that the majority would assert its rights. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, in a few plain words, however, told his colleagues that the Democrats should be given the right of amendment and the right to discuss the bill; that they could not deprive them of that right, and the attempt to do so was simply thme wasted. The good sense of the Michigan member's remarks was so apparent to polygamy, but because they could not approve of the arbitrary manner in which the bill proposes

A South American Secret Service.

If the report that Trescott and Walker Blaine are to return to this country, and that the latter has resigned is confirmed, it will probably soon has resigned is confirmed, it will probably soon appear that the administration has long had a secret agent in Peru, Chii and Mexico, and that one of these gentlemen will be appointed to succeed Mr. Trescott. Friends of the administration say that these secret agents were sent out at the first intimation of a complication with Chii, and that their presence was unknown, at least to Walker Blaine. The special secret agent in Chili is said to be a gentleman of the Pacific coast, not in politics and entirely conversant with the Spanish language and South American affairs.

"Sentenced for Missing Guiteau."

A writ of habeas corpus was applied for Wednesday in the case of Sergeant Majon, before Judge Wylie, on the ground that the court-martial he left he sent a letter to the Washington Critic, in which he says he was sentenced to prison for eight years for missing Guiteau; that everything was all straight in his court-markal, and he don't

want to be pardoned by no Guiteau president. Shipherd Promises to Show Up. Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker, of the House of Rep resentatives, says that Jacob H. Shipherd, manager of the Peruvian company, will be in Washington tomorrow night in realiness to appear before the loreign affairs committee Tuesday morning. He wil bring a physidan's certificate, showing that his refusal to travel in obedience to the understanding that he should appear last Sat-urday morning was justifiable.

Dorsey in a Hurry to be Tried.

Ex-Senator Dorsey left Sunday for his ranche in New Mexico, having just made a purchase of 15.000 head of cattle, and is going there to look after them. He expects to be adent a month, and expresses great anxiety for the trial to go on im-

Washington Notes. The bill admitting Dakota as a State was favor-

bly reported in the Senate today.

A petition containing 120,000 names, from A petition containing 120,000 names, from Chicago, asking the pardon of Mason, will be presented to the President tomorrow.

Senator Miler of California introduced a resolution calling for all information in the possession of the Navy Department relative to the Suez A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Ladd authorizing the substitution of freasury notes for a portion of the national bank circulation, and another appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to Thomas Jefferson.

Washington, D. C., a clerk in the post office department, and was an educated woman. She claimed to have been the only female who was ever initiated into the mysteries of a Masonic lodge, and her claim appeared to have a foundation in fact, as she numbered among her friends some of the most influential Masonic brethren in this section of the course. Mrs. Youngs also claimed to have had charge of a branch of the Christian commission during the late rebollion, and was wont to boast at all times and places of her military record. She leaves two daughters, one a child by her first husband, Colonel Miller of Washington, and the other by the man Youngs, concerning whose identity so much has been written and said.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Leopold's Marriage Allowance to be Opposed by English Radicals-A Parliamentary Wag Wishes Belief in a Personal Devil Made a Parliamentary Quali-

LONDON, March 20 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says that the date of Prince Leopold's marriage will not be formally announced until after an addi tional allowance has been granted by Parliament the officials concerned that the ceremony will take The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia wil not attend, as about that time a joyful event is expected in the royal family. It is believed that about 100 radicals will go into the lobby against the proposed addition to Prince Leopold's allowance.

The Bradlaugh Dilemma.

LONDON, March 20 .- There is no end of the Bradlaugh dilemma. It is rumored that Mr. Goschen intends to introduce an affirmation bill, Goschen intends to introduce an affirmation bill, and thus take the Bradlaugh question out of the lands of the government, Mr. Majoribanks and Mr. Labouchere. There will be a fight between the latter and the Earl of Redesdale, who intends to persist in his bill in the Lords making it incumbent on all members of Parliament to incumbent on all members of Parliament to workers a belief in Almighty God." That wag, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, says that if the bill is sent to the Commons he will move as an addition that belief in a personal devil shall also be included.

London, March 16 .- A reliable correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that last night officers of a club in St. Petersburg gave a reception to Skobeleff. Skobeleff replying to an address of welcome purposely worded to give him an excuse, said he meant every word of his Paris speech, and at the time was prepared for the consequences. He had had an interview with the Czar since his return, and the Czar approved his whole speech and advised against either withdrawing it or explaining it away. Skobeleff, in conclusion, intimated that the Czar assured him that the only reason he did not openly approve of the speech was lecause Russia at present depended on Germany in certain diplomatic relations which it would be unwise to rupture now.

The War Cloud Expanding.

LONDON, March 17 .- A despatch from St. Petersburg says popular demonstrations against

the Germans in Russia are apprehended.

The rumors of Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are said to be premature, but in the best informed political circles it is not doubted that Austria has had the intention of annexing them ever since the treaty of Berlin. The St. James' Gazette today contains a despatch stating that Germany and Austria have concinded a military and diplomatic alliance for the purpose of acting against Russia, if the future course of that government renders such a combination necessary.

The whole athosphere of Europe is now filled with rumors of fast-coming trouble.

The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are in a state of violent agitation. Russian emissaries are known to be present among the people of these provinces in considerable numbers, and seem to be well supplied with money.

In Vienna the war feeling is strong.

In Berlin the public opinion is greatly divided on the subject, and the influence of the anti-Bismarckian party is strongly against war.

The Designs on the Czar Not Abandoned,

but Postponed. LONDON, March 20 .- Apropos of the statement that the Nihilists have relinquished their inten-tions of a further attempt against the Car, it is scated on good authority that they will whit until after the coronation, when, if reforms are not in-tro uced, he will be condemned by their revolu-tionary tribunal. A correspondent of the Daily News sends a pitiable account of the state of af-fairs in the prison palace of Gatschiua. The Czar-is said to be stupefied by captivity, music alone preventing his mine from becoming completely unlinged. He is afraid to accompany the Czarina for out-door exercise. He speeds hours daily with the children in the gymnasium, climbing rope ladders and turning somersaults. that the Nihilists have relinquished their inten-

The Emperor William Injured. BERLIN, March 18 .- The Emperor of Germany, while leaving the Academy of Music this evening, slipped when near the foot of the stairs, severely bruising his right arm and leg, from the effects of which it is thought he will be confined to his room for several days. No serious results, however, are

A DOCCED TRIP.

anticipated.

A Canine Successfully Shoots the Cataract of Ningara.

The village of Niagara Falls was thrown into anusual excitement last Friday by the adventures of a large dog. He was first noticed while he was within the influence of the upper rapids. As he while the indence of the upper rapids. As he will the training of the while de rapidly down over the falls no one imagined but that that was the last of him. Shortly afterward, however, he was discovered in the gorge helow the falls vainly endeavoring to clamber up upon some of the debris from the remains of the great ice bridge which recently covered the water at this point, but which had nearly all gone down the river. The news spread rapidly through the village, and a large crowd gathered on the shore. Str muous efforts were made to get the struggling animal on shore, for an animal which had gone safely over the falls would be a prize worth having, but without success. Finally the dog succeeled in getting upon a large cake of ice and floated off upon it down toward Suspension bridge and the terrible wnithpool rapids. Information of the dog's coming was telephoned to Suspension Bridge village, and a large crowd collected on the bridge to watch for the coming wooder. In due time the poor fellow appeared upon his ice cake, howling dismally the while, as if he appreciated the terrors of his situation. An express train crossing the bridge at the time, stopped in order to let the passengers witness the unusual spectacle. Round and round whirled the cake in a dizzy way, and londer and more prolonged grew the howls of the poor dog. As the influence of the whirlpool rapids began to be feit, the cake increased in speed, whirled studenly into the air, broke in two, and the dog whirled rapidly down over the falls no one imgan to be fest, the cake increased in speed, whirled suddenly into the air, broke in two, and the dog rapids. When, therefore, word was received that the dog was in the whirlpool, still living, and once more struggling vainly to swim to land, it was received with marked incredulity. This story was substantiated, however, by several trust worthy witnesses.

A SWINDLER UNEARTHED,

He Victimizes Wholesule Dealers in Montreal to the Tune of \$200,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20 .- A swindler by the name of Alphonse Marquette, who has been doing business at 308 State street, and residing at 49 Dupuyster, has been unearthed. A lot of jewelry and diamonds were secured by the special treas ury agents. Marquette himself escaped arrest, being absent. He is a French Canadian, and, being absent. He is a French Canadian, and, while in Montreal, victimiz-4 the entire wholesale trade, getting some \$200,000 or more. Two weeks ago he started in business here, and a week ago a Montreal attorney arrived here on his track. ago a Montreal attorney arrived here on his track. As the result the seizure was made Friday, and 130 diamonds, worth about \$10,000, were recovered. Marquette was an auctioneer in Montreal, and, after gaining the confidence of the houses, began dealing in dry goods and jewelry. His plan was to buy goods on time and ship them to a partner in Manitoba. The goods were never paid for, and Marquette left Montreal suddenly to divide the profits with his pal. Sixty creditors mourn its loss. He is believed to be in Missouri, and officers will probably arrest him immediately.

The "Embassador of Guiteag" Makes a Attempt on the Life of Dr. Gray. UTICA, N. Y , March 20 .- Dr. Gray of the Utica

UTICA, N. Y. March 20.—Dr. Gray of the Utica Insane Asylum, who has just returned from Washington, where he had been assisting District Attorney Corkhill in reviewing the Guiteau bill of exceptions, was shot in the face Thursday night as he sat in his office reading. The shooting was done by Henry Reimshaw of this city, who has been partially insane for the past two years. He thinks he is an embassador from heaven sent by Guiteau to remove Dr. Gray. He gave himself up. The doctor was not seriously injured.

THE JEANNETTE CREW.

Their Wanderings After Their Vessel Was Wrecked.

The Whereabouts of De Long's Detachment.

The Death of Ericksen-Engineer Melville's Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20 .- Melville's report of the cruise of the Jeannette has reached the State Department. The substance of it is as follows: DeLong's instructions, dated Cape Emma-Bennett Island, August 5, 1881, were that the party should go south to Magnetic, if over ice, and, if in boats, to the Siberian coast and make for the mouth of the Lena. If the boats got separated the understanding was to go for the Lena, and up the stream to the settle ments. The boats were separated the night of September 12, 1881, fifty miles off Buin and Meilville. We reached the Lena September 16, and Bukoff September 26. We tried to get up the river with native guides, but ice and the exhausted condition of the men compelled us to return. The natives gave us quarters and a quantity of fish and decrased geese. October 8 a Russian exile discovered them, and and divided his food and went back and told the commandant. October 29 the exile re turned with a supply of food and word that the commandant would be at Bearkoff November 1 with deer and sleds to rescue the party and take them to Belum. The exile on his return trip met two of the first cutter's party at Kumort. Melvile at once started for Belum to intercept the commandant, but missed him by taking a different road, leaving Danenhower, whose eyes had got better, in charge of the party, with instructions to follow Melville to Belum as soon as possible. Melville reached Belum November 2, and found the two men in an exhausted condition. From them he learned what had occurred after the separation up to October 1, the latest anything was heard of De Long. De Long's party crossed the Lena to the west bank October 1, to a summer lanting lodge called Moterda. The toes of Ericksen being amputated because they were frozen, he was drawn on an improvised sled and handled by his companions who were hardly able to walk because of frozen feet and lers. They proceeded south again, crossing the Lena and having to wade it. commandant would be at Beurkoff November 1

and was buried in the Lena. The partywere then in a deplorable condition, having lost their dogmest and being on an allowance of three ounces of and being on an allowance of three cunces of alcohol per man per day, but they proceeded south till October 9, when De Long sent Niederman and Neros ahead to seek relief. Those two men, after fourteen days' terrible suffering, reached Bulcour, and were cared for by the commandant. Here they sent a despatch to the United States minister at St. Petersburg. The commandant afterwards supplied Melville November 15 at Bananlop. At Upper Belum the natives gave Melville De Long's records, left there by De Long. Melville says from all the circumstances be ledieves De Long and party are to the northward of the Lena, between Sister Anneck and Bulcour, and asks authority to organize search parties. ganize search parties.

SIX DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Story of Louis J. Noros, One of the Mer Sent Forward for Assistance by Captain De Long.

FALL RIVER. Mass., March 20.-Louis J. Noros one of the two men on the Jeannette who last saw Captain De Long alive, wrote to his father from Yakutsk as follows:

Yakutsk as follows:

YAKUTSK, Siberia, January 7, 1882.

DEAR FATHER—I send you a few lines to let you know that I am alive and well. Our ship was broken up June 11, and left thirty-three men on the ice hundreus of miles from civilization. We travelled eight or nine hundred offers, some 300 or 400 of which we sailed in small boats, and landed on the northern coast of Siberia. One of our boats landed on the east coast, and the other we know nothing about. There were eight men in the boat that is missing. The boat I was in arrived safe enough. We had fourteen men. Some of the men had their feet frozen; mine were frozen. One man died after we got on shore. We travelled about two weeks short of food, Then the captain decided to send Ninderman and myself on ahead to lock for assistence. of food. Then the captain decided to send Minderman and myself on ahead to look for assistance. We waiked 120 miles without anything to eat. For six days we had not a mouthful of food, and were most starved when found by the natives. The captain and three men, I fear, have died from starvation and cold. Three men—Engineer Melville, William Ninderman and Bartiett—will remain here this summer to search for their remains and for the shirts search for their remains and for the shir papers. The rest of us—there are ten men—w proceed to the United States as soon as possible We have been travelling now for over a month of

sleds drawn by reindeer, and this is the first place of any account that we have come to." A RAILROAD ACCIDENT AVERTED.

The Passengers on an Evening Train on the Delaware, Lackawana & Western

Road Have a Narrow Escape. An accident, which would have occasioned a great loss of life, was averted by a mere chance on the Binghamton and Syracuse branch of the on the Binghamton and Syracuse branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road Saturday evening. Between Cortland and Homer is a long, high trestlework, near which the highway crosses the track. Shortly after 8 p. m. a driver of a lage beer vagon was returning to Cortland, and, being mach intoxicated, mistook the railway for the tampike. He drove about the track to the trestle, the output which the along the track to the trestle, through which the horse's legs slipped and were held firmly between the timbers. The driver was sobered by the the timbers. The driver was sobered by the snock, and immediately summoned presence of mind to run to Cortland, a distance of two miles. He shock, and immediately summoned presence of mind to run to Cortland, a distance of two miles. He reached there, having fallen many times in the run, as his face was much braised, and told the operator of the danger. The 7.10 train from Syracuse was due in a few minutes. The train reached Homer on time and the signal was given the engineer to start, when the operator opened the window and called to him to wait, he heard a warning cry at the instrument. The cause was found out, and the train moved slowly to the treatle, and after some time the team was extricated. The drunken man, after thus giving notice of the danger, started back towards his team, but he did not reach the trestle, as he was found asteep near the track, some distance from the trestle, apparently having tripped on a log and been unable to rise. The marvellous part of the affair is that the driver, so intoxicated, should have recovered so much as to give timely warning of the danger.

The First Train to Cross the Rio Grande. NEW YORK, March 20.—A Laredo letter of March 8 states that the crossing of the Rio Grande river into Mexico over the new bridge by the first railway train on that day was made the occasion orated with Mexican and American flags, and contained Generial Suerman and Iriends. On arriving on the Mexican side salutes were fired, bells rang, the band of the Twenty-third Mexican infantry played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "Hail Columbia" and the Mexican anthem. General Su-rman was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Mexican officers and people, was conducted to a commanding knotl, and held an impromptune option, after which, amid salutes, he returned to the American side of the Rio Grande.

A Texas Modification of the Jury System. [Fairfield Recorder.]

[Fairfield Recorder.]
The suit was styled "W. E. Bonner against L. B.
Prater and others," and was for a mule, claimed as mortraged property by the plaintiff. After the speeches the jury retired to find a veroict, and it was found that they were equally divided. Intend of discussing the disputed points, and trying to agree, two of the opposing jurors agreed to match dollars to see which side should have the mule. The dollars were matched, and a verdict was accordingly rendered for the defendants.

Imported Butter at New York

Imported Butter at New York.

One hundred packages of first quality Holstein butter received per stramer Circassian at New York last week, and imported as an experiment, was sold at from forty-five to forty-six cents per pound, or about a cent higher than the best grades of creamery butter. It was stated by several butter merchants that the product would probably not become a regular article of importation, as it could only be sold profitably at such times as the present, when American butter is held at high prices.

Pistols Drawn in Troy's Council Chamber.

Whelan had declared the board adjourned. During the uproar pistols were drawn, and at one time a serious riot was imminent. Fred P. Smith was arrested with a pistol in his possession. Anthony Dunn was also locked up. No other arrests were made. Morris was elected president at the annual meeting. Whelan was said to have been elected by an illegal gathering of Democrats, who declared the chair vacant. The Republican members were not present. The affair has created great excitement.

A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY.

A Woman Stabbed to Death by an Exasperated Lover in Cherryfield. Me., While on Her Way Home from Church.

EASTPORT, Me., March 20 .- The rumor that Mrs. Hattie Sprague had been killed by Chester Cunningbam at Cherryfield last night is confirmed. It appears that Cunningham had been keeping the company of Mrs. Sprague for some time. Last night, when meeting was out, Mrs. Sprague came out of church with another man, Cunningham's cousin. Cunningham, in a mad fit of jealousy, followed them, and, coming up with them, took out a kerfe and cut Mrs. Sprague's throat there in the street. He has teen captured and is now in custody. The prisoner will probably be taken to Machias.

STRIKE AT THE PACIFIC MILLS.

Two Thousand Operatives Leave Work on

Account of a Reduction in Wages. LAWRENCE, March 18 .- As was expected the isaffection of the Central Pacific worsted weaveom culminated this afternoon in a strike of 350 weavers, who stopped their looms, took their mill paraphernalia under their arms and left After the looms stopped Superintendent Robinson ordered the operatives to start up again. They refused * to do so. This was the upper worsted weave-room. More operatives let the lower room. At this hour, 3.30 p. m., the strike has stopped 900 looms, on which were engaged 350 weavers. The reduction in this department will not take effect until a week from next Monday, and the only reason given by most of the strikers for their action is that the spinners were ordered out of the boarding-houses. Robinson ordered the operatives to start up again.

Fifteen Hundred Weavers Join the Strikers. LAWRENCE, March 20 .- The weavers of the Central Pacific mill, 1500 in number, refused to work today; they gathered in Canal street, in front of the mill. The weavers claim that ten cents per cut is to be taken off their pay; besides, patterns are changed, and the weavers are now required to run two box and three plain looms. The C. A. cloth, for which they have received ninety-two cents her yard, they will hereafter get but sixty-two cents. Upon the street there is no serious demonstration, however, and the same quiet and orderly demeanor is observed as at earlier stages of the strike. The corporation has arranged to shut down 1000 looms today. The other department will be greatly discommoded, and at least 500 operatives will be obliged to stop work this noon on account of the strikers, whose number will doubtless receive another addition at that hour.

The worsted department of the lower Pacific mil will probably be closed tomorrow. A committee of strikers waited on Superintendent Stone of the lower Pacific mill this noon, and he informed them that the old rate of wages would not be restored. work today; they gathered in Canal street,

FALL RIVER, March 20 .- The spinners at the Merino mill left work St. Patrick's day and were. n consequence, discharged. The mill is now topped, and an effort will be made to get ther spinners. The mill only employs some half-tozen spinners and they do not belong to the mill makes only woollens, underwear, i.e., and the lock-out has no influence on printleth mills.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Report Submitted to the House Favoring Her Admission as a State-Statistics

of Her Population, Resources, Etc. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Mr. Aldrich, from the mmittee on territories of the House, has subcommittee on territories of the House, has sub-ingtan Territory as a State into the Union. The territory is about 340 miles east and west and 200 miles north and south, and contains an area of 69.994 square miles. Its climate is mild and remarkably heathful, and the people are intelli-gent and enterprising. According to the census of 1880 its population was 75,116. The territory is entirely free of debt, and its taxable property is entirely free of debt, and its taxable property was assessed in 1881 at \$25,786,415.

FIVE BOYS FOUND DEAD In a Sand Bank Cave of Their Own

Construction. St. Joseph, Mo., March 20 .- Nicholas Kell. aged 15; Allen Rhodes, aged 9; Randall Montgomery, aged 8; John Montgomery, aged 14, and Michael Garrish were buried by the falling in of where they were at play. It was not known until Friday what had become of the boys, who had been missing since Thursday. Friends who went to their rendezvous in search of them discovered

No Spiritualist Corpses Need Apply. A highly sensational scene occurred at Lines. wille, Penn., a few days ago, over the corpse of Mrs. Maneely, a highly-respected ville, Penn., a few days ago, over the corpse of Mrs. Maneely, a highly-respected lady of the Spiritualist faith. The trustees of the Methodist Church offered the edifice for her obsequies, and Moses Hull, a spiritual exhorter, arrived from Buffalo to deliver the oration. Just before the hour set for the ceremony the Methodist pastor returned home, and, learning the use to which his church was to be put, refused to let the service go on. The trustees declared it should; the pastor threatened to resign, and gained his point. The corpse was then conveyed to an infidel hall, followed by an immense crowd of church people and friends bent on attending the funeral.

New York, March 20.—The failures of the week are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. as 138, made up by the Esstern States, 17; Western, 38; Middle, 29; Southern, 35; Pacific, 13; and New York City, 6. The failures in New York have little significance—the most prominent being Edward Owen & Co., caused by dulness in the whiskey trade; J. L. Ga-sert & Brother in the tobacco business, and E. A. Kingman, silk; the latter owes \$9000 with no assets. Owen & Co. have a nominal surplus of \$25,000 to \$30,000, and liabilities of about \$75,000.

A Dog Commits Suicide.

(Savannah News.)
Six months ago Mr. John Bunger, a switchman on the Central railroad, died. A fine English setter which belonged to him was presented to a gentleman in this city by his widow in consideration of his kindness tion of his kindness and attention to the family A few days since the gentleman shipped the do to 8½ Central rallroad, to the care or a frienc there. The day after his arrival the dog managed to get loose from his kennel, walked deliberately to the railroad, and stretched himself across the track in front of an engine, and was run over and killed, thus committing suicide from grief

Two Mysterious Michigan Murders. DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—The foulest murder in the annals of Bay county occurred near Bay City a few nights ago. Tom Michie, postmaster at Michie and a hotel proprietor, was tound with his skuli crushed and pockets rifled. He has no relatives except at Forfar, Scotland.

The murderers are undiscovered. Iona county is also greatly excited over the supposed murder by his young wife of John Van Slyck, one of the oldest and most esteemed and wealthiest residents. The funeral was stopped by the authorities and the case is being investigated.

Frightful Plunge into a Chasm. hand-car on the National railroad in xico, containing James Pyett, an Ameria, and three Mexicans, while running idity across a bridge was thrown from the ck by the body of a man, who had laid between ties to avoid the cars. The car and three of men were huried into a deep chasm. The n were instantly killed. The man who three car from the track died soon after.

A Million Homeless Jews.

London, March 17.—The Jewish World says the decision of the St. Petersburg commission renders 1,000,000 Jews bomeless, without means to subsist. The decisions are a warrant for the repetition of the outrages, legalized by the commission appointed to investigate them. The Russian Jewish committee here has received information of outrages too horrible for publication.

TROY, N. Y., March 20.—To cure diabetes, Michael Kennedy, a prominent citizen, has lived sixty-three days on milk alone. He says he is stronger now than for years, and his weight has fallen from 242 to 211½ pounds. He is 60 years old and attends to business as usual.

THE FLOODS.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand People Impoverished.

Desperate Condition of Things in Arkansas.

Dreadful Stories of Suffering and Impending Death from Famine.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—From the flooded districts of Arkansas come most dreadful stories of suffering and impending death from famine. Beasts are reported as growing furious with killed and eaten each other; wolves, too, are abroad in the country, and in one or two instances it is rumored they have grown bold enough to attack men. This may be an exaggeration. It is no exaggeration, however, to say that thousands living now without food, and unable to escape from their desolated homes, are awaiting anxiously the help which people here are anxious to send them as soon as it shall be possible. Boats, though they can go across the country to many places, cannot go everywhere.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—The news from below is of a very serious character. Thousands of people all along the Mississippi are destitute, having fied to the high lands for safety. Many lives have been lost. Nearly 100,000 people look for government rations. People on the upper St. Francis have been living on carcases, and are on the point of starvation, many already having appearances of insanity, produced by starvation. A gentleman who came down from Hot springs, Ark, says the scenes along the river are most appalling; the shores are covered with slime and the stench from dead animals and reptiles is most revolting, and is likely to produce a postilence.

Seventy Thousand People Impoverished by unable to escape from their desolated homes, are

Seventy Thousand People Impoverished by Louisiana Floods

BATON ROUGE, La., March 19 .- The crevasses at various points, from the Arkansas line to Bayou Sara, are flooding an area of 230x80 miles. The Black, Anachita, Texas, Red, miles. The Black, Anachita, Texas, Red, Bouff and Little Atchafalaya rivers are overflowing, making an inland sea from the river to Arkansas. Pointe Coupe crevasse is flooding the country southwesterly, except the highlands. The entire productive conton region is under water. The levees are weak from pressure. So far a comparatively small area of the sugar region is inundated. However, if the levee breaks below Fort Hudson, on the west bank, the greater portion of the sugar region will be devastated. Soventy thousand of the laboring population are reported to the Governor as destitute. The loss of stock is great through drowning and starvation.

The Desperate Condition of Things in Arkansas.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.—Despatches from Arkansas City, describing the scene from Helena Arkansas City, describing the scene from Helens down, says: There is scarcely anything but water to be seen, and what few spots of land are yet left are crowded with dead or starving cattle and hogs, and families who have not been able to secure better positions. The latter are generally in destitute condition, and many of them almost without food. A number of refugeer are at Friar's point, who say the whole county back of that point is submerged; and many of the inhabitants are living in upper stories, or on the roofs of their houses, not being able to get away. Most of them are suffering for want of food. Five colored children and six men had been drowned at different places around Friar's point. In the neighborhood of Dublin 500 families are in a state of destitution, and many are suffering for food. Government aid has not yet reached them. Several pers us have been drowned in the vicinity of Dublin. The levee above Friars' point, which is still above water, is dotted with families driven from their homes by the floods. All are without shelter and many without food.

Yazoo City Crowded With Refugees.

Yazoo City Crowded With Refugees.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., March 20.—The river here is at a standstill. Three thousand refugees have been towed hither during the last three days. The court house, jail building and engine houses are crowded with rerugees, and a camp has been established a mile from the town for their accommonation. One-third of the business houses here are deserted. People are disregarding property and only caring to save human life. Steamers are removing people as fast as they can. Twelve removing people as fast as they can. Twelve hundred were removed last night. A cotton-gir house, full of refugees, was swept away and al were drowned.

A Gloomy Outlook for Miss

NEW ORLEANS, March 20 .- Advices from Vicksburg say the Mississippi has risen an inch in twenty-four hours. The reports say that in twenty-four hours. The teports say that the levee immediately in front of Milliken's Bend broke, and that the crevasse is now 1000 yards wide. When the steamer Belle of Memphis passed Eddrington place, Sunday evening, the water was running over the levee. A rise of an inch or so more will put this fine plantation under. A tug went up to Milliken's fiend Sunday to bring off stock. The majority of the cattle were so nearly starved that they died en ronte. The current passing through Milliken's Bend carried away a store at that place into the back country.

Destitution in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 20 .- The steamer Anita, aden with government rations, arrived at Vicksladen with government rations, arrived at Vicksburg Saturday moreing. Captain Lee telegraphs: "Greatest destitution and destruction of property in back counties. Seventy thousand rations per week should ie sent to the State agent here for back counties, until the flood subsides, and 100,000 rations per week to the State agent for Mississippi at Memphis, for counties on river points. Also tents to both places."

Amount of Relief Furnished.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the House, or Friday, a letter was received from the secretary of war in response to a resolution of General King of Louisiana, stating the number of per-King of Louisiana, stating the number of persons thus far reli-ved in the overflowed district to be about 85,000, to whom 713,000 rations had been sent. The supplies on hand will last in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana until the 20th, and in Tennessee and Missouri until the 30th. The sufferers are estimated as follows: Missouri, 2200; Illinois, 2000; Kentucky, 800; Tennessee,5000; Mississippi,30,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 25,000. Relief granted as follows: Missouri, 26,000 rations; Illinois, 36,000; Kentucky, 15,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Mississippi, 250,000; Arkansas, 150,000; Louisiana, 216,000. No more aid will be needed in Illinois and Kentucky. Secretary Lincoin savs Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri will need aid for thirty to sixty days yet. He has no data on which to estimate the needs of Louisiana.

The Work of Distributing Rations. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 19 .- The United States

steamer General Barnard, expected from Reokuk, will be loaded with 200,000 rations, and she will proceed to Helena, Ark., where one-half of her cargo will be landed and the remainder taken to Vicksburg. At these points the rations will be divided into smaller amounts and distributed at the various localities where they are needed. The Barnard will return to the city, and, after taking on a similar cargo, will again proceed to the flooded districts.

THE SMALL-POX SCOURGE. Ravages of the Dread Disease on the

Isthmus. PANAMA, March 7 .- Small-pex has again ap peared here. Seven cases were discovered in one house. Some deaths have been reported. The officials, as usual, are careless. The Board of Heelth reports that over 100 canal officers have died in the foreign hospital here since January 31, 1881, not including those who died on the line and at Colon. Forty-nine have been buried at Colon. Besides those who died on the line nearly 900 laborers have died.

The Disease Still Spreading in Peensylvania.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 18 .- The virulent small-pox is increasing to an alarming extent. Nine deaths were reported today, and 150 cases in all. The schools in this and neighboring villages have been closed.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., March 19 .- Small-pox, which made its appearance at Diamondtown, near this borough, a week ago, is on the increase, and at present there are twelve cases there. Measures have been taken to quarantine the disease. The victims are mostly Hungarians.

Sixteen Who Like Their Tea Strong.

A tea pedler who has been in the habit of visit-ing the village of Orient, L. I., at short intervals, being suspected of carrying something stronger than hyson or bohea, has been requested, in a petition bearing 468 signatures, to stay away from the village. Only sixteen persons refused to sign the petition.

Life is restless, days are fleeting, Children bloom, but die in teething; Waruing take all friend; and mothers; Warth the precious si is and brothers; Read the home life of Victoria. Children nine, all had 'nes eria; No sleej less nights by baby squaling. Tike larks they rise in early morning.

FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

FRUIT CULTURY .

Pruning Peach Trees-Fru for Massa chusetts.

A correspondent inquires why it is that the lower parts of peach trees so soon become denuded of young wood; also why peach trees are short-lived, and if there is no management by which the healthfulness and life of a peach orchard may be prolonged. The reply to the first query is that the peach tree demands, from its mode of growth, constant and judicious pruning to preserve a thrifty and productive condition for a long period. The sap tends more powerfully to the extremities of the shoots than in any other fruit tree. The buds that do not form shoots the first season after their formation are lost; these cannot be induced to grow. The parts in consequence become denuded of young wood, and the trees are soon worn out and useless. The fruit of the peach tree is borne on wood of the preceding year; hence all parts destitute of such wood become worthless, and pruning for the reason already given must be furnished to ensure all the parts with a constant succession of annual bearing shoots. For example, the fruit branches of the peach tree, as most readers are aware, are furnished with both wood buds and fruit buds; there are at the base of a branch at least one or two wood buds. When a shoot is shortened break one-half, thereby throwing the sap break one-half, thereby throwing the sap back in its lower parts, and removing a portion of the fruit buds, the remaining buds naturally produce larger and finer fruit than if all had been left on, and vigorous young shoots are sent out from the lower buds to bear another year. By this plan good crops of fruit are not only produced, but a suc-cession of young shoots is maintained. On the other hand, if the shoot is not pruned, but all the buds are left on, most or all of the all the buds are left ou, most or all of the fruit buds will produce fruit and the wood buds at the top will make shoots, but these will be weak ones in consequence of the fruit buds below them. At the end of the season the long vacant spaces so often complained of, and which soon denude the interior and lower which soon defined the interior and lower portions of peach trees, become apparent. When the young peach tree, as it arrives from the nursery and previous to planting in the orchard, is cut back and careful pruning given until the head of the tree is properly formed, the after pruning becomes a simple matter, and with many growers consists in keeping superfluous sprouts and shoots cut or rubbed off as they appear from the roots at the collar of the tree or from the main body. A system practiced by many of our best fruit growers,

by the president of the American Horticultural Society is somewhat as follows: Take a yearling tree and cut it back in the spring t within, say, two and a half feet of the ground A number of shoots will be produced below this cut. Select three of these to form the framework of the head. Cut off all others, so that at the end of the season the tree will have three branches. The second year cui back these branches one-half their length, and from each select a shoot to continue the branch and one to form a secondary branch. Pinch off other shoots below these that will interfere with the growth of the leading branches. By fall there will be a tree with six leading branches and some bearing shoots below on the older wood. The third year each of these six branches is shortened one-half to obtain additional secondary branches and some fruit branches on the lower parts. All young shoots on the old wood, whether fruit branches or not, should be cut back one-half to coax the wood buds at their base to push and make shoots for the next year. In the way described the formation of the head goes on for two or three years, when it is complete. The main and secondary branches of the tree ought to be far enough apart to give the bearing wood on their sides the benefit of sun and air. Experience has proven that an equality of vigor is kept up on the branches by summer pruning; i.e., check-ing or pinching off very vigorous shoots that are appropriating too much sap. Each part of the branch ought to be furnished with bearing shoots, and these should be shortened in every spring to produce others at their base while those that have borne are cut out. The cost attending the system of shortening the branches and limbs, as here described, prevents many horticulturists from employing it in extended orchards. They claim that the more profitable plan is to let the orchards die system, however, judiciously applied, is prouctive of very satisfactory results, and is being each year more and more practiced by gar-deners and small growers. John Rutter, the well-known peach culturist of Pennsylvania, says, regarding the system of shortening the branches and limbs, that it is but a counterpart to shortening in of the roots, both performing important parts in perpetuating thrift, productiveness and life of the tree, more particularly in diseased districts.—[The World.

INDORSED AND RECOMMENDED

Fruit for Massachusetts. APPLES .- Best-Baldwin, Cogswell, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Nonsuch, Large Yellow-Bough, Primate, Red Astrachan, R. I. Green-Roxbury Russet, Williams' Favorite. Good - Seek-ne-Further, Winesap, Yellow Bellefleur, Sops of Wine, St. Lawrence, Sum-Bellefleur, Sops of Wine, St. Lawrence, Summer Rose, Talman's Sweet, Twenty Ounce, Wagener, Washington, Minister, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Porter, Haskell Sweet, Hurlbut, Jonathan, King of Tompkins County, Lady-apple, Lady's Sweet, Maiden's Blush, Danver's Winter Sweet, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Early Joe, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Garden Royal, Golden Sweet, Alexander Summer Pearmain Golden Sweet, Alexander, Summer Pearmain, Benoni, Berkshire Spy, Blue Pearmain.

PEARS .- Best-Abbott, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Superfin, Brandy wine, Clapp's d'Anjou, Beurre Sujerfin, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne du Comice, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Howell, Lawrence, Marie Louise, McLaughlin, Merriam, Paradis d'Automne, Rostiezer, Seckel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield. Good—Onondaga, Pound, Pratt, St. Ghislain, Tyson, Urbaniste, Washington, Winter Nelis, Beurre Langelier, Bloodgood, Buffum, Columbia, Dallas, Dana's Hovey, Doyenne, d'Alencon, Doyenne d'Ete, Foster's Seckel d'Alencon, Doyenne d'Ete, Foster's Seckel, Fulton, Glout Morceau, Henkel, Julieune, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Nouveau Poiteau, Andrews, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Giffard, Beurre Hardy.
PEACHES.—Coolidge's Favorite, Crawford's Early and Late, Early York, Grosse Mignonne, Hale's Early, Jacque's Morris' White, Oldmixon Cling, President Reeves' Favorite, Vallow, Atherre Vellow, Favorite, Yellow Alberge, Yellow Rareripe.

PLUMS.-Bradshaw, Duane's Purple, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, McLaughlin, Peach, Prince's Yellow Gage, Washington. CHERRIES.—Black Eagle, Downer's Late, Archduke, Bigarreau, Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Early Rich-mond, Governor Wood, Hovey, Late Duke, May Duke, Red Jacket, Reine Hortense, Rockport.

Grapes.—Concord, Delaware, Adirondack, Creveling, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Lindley, Massasoit, Merrimac, Moore's Early, Rebecca, Wilder, Worden.

CURRANTS.—Common Black, La Versaillaise, Red Dutch, White Dutch. RASPBERRIES.—Clarke, Franconia, Hornet, Snevett's Giaut, Mammoth Cluster, Brinckle's Orange.

BLACKBERRIES. - Kittatinny, Dorchester, Lawton, Wachusett. STRAWBERRIES. - Colonel Cheney, Cres-

We have set grafts the last day of May with as much success as at any other time, and we have known of grafting being done up to the 20th of June. When understood—and it ought to be an easy thing to learn—any one can do his own grafting. Yet due care must be taken in all the details to ensure growing. Stocks or limbs to be grafted, not over two inches in diameter, should be cut off at the distance of four inches. A fine saw should be used. Inchie the saw so that the stump will shed the rain. The bark must be uninjured. With a sharp knife smooth off the sawed stump. Take a case knife, which is as good as any, place it across the heart of the stock, and force it down with a wooden mallet. We use a very narrow sorew-driver for keeping onen the swilt Share the scious the swilt Share the scious the swilt saw the swill saw the intact. We make a shoulder as far up as the scion is shaved; it is not so strong, but better ensures growth. The inside of the bark of both scion and stock must meet or cross, in the two may commingle. order that the sap of the two may commingle Set the scion at a slight angle spreading from When the stock is small and only

round a cotton string to keep it tight upon the graft. Cover with wax every part of the cut wood and slit. In three weeks' time go over the grafts and rewax if needed. It is air and rain getting in that destroy. Where the limb to be grafted is from two to four inches over, it should be cut say six inches from the tree and from four to six scions may be inserted.

"If you have room for but one pear tree, what variety would you plant?" The answer to this in ninety-nine cases in a hundred would be Bartlett. A similar question about cherries would be answered by those familiar with va-ricties by Kentish. One can form some idea of the value of a fruit by the synonyms or dif-ferent names that have been given it. The Kentish has over a dozen other names. It has been largely planted in the Western States as early Richmond, and some experienced truit growers still consider that as distinct from the Kentish. In some localities, it is known to growers still consider that as distinct from the Kentish. In some localities it is known as early May. The tree has a rounded, spreading head, is very productive, and bears regularly. The fruit begins to color towards the end of May, when it is small and very sour, but may be used for pies; it hangs on the tree through the mouth of June or later, increasing in size to medium, and becoming uses acid and very juicy and and proven increase acid and very intervand. and becoming less acid and very juicy and rich. This variety is characterized by the clinging of the remains of the flower to the stem, and the tenacity with which the stem holds to the stone. When quite ripe the stone may be pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the pulled out by means of the stem, leaving the stem is the stem of the st ing the pulp ready for drying or canning, for which uses it is unequalled. It is an old European variety, and may be found in all nurseries as Kentish or as Early Richmond, It is an exceedingly profitable market cherry.

The peach is one of the most profitable fruits o raise—perhaps the most so—when not subected to either of the three drawbacks of an already overstocked market, an ungenial cli-mate and the yellows. In certain regions of the country which have been uniformly favorable to the growth of the peach, large orchards have been numerously planted, and have given more fruit than could be profitably disposed of. But this is not common over the country, and if orchardists will avoid the insane desire to get rich very fast and to acquire more than they need for comfort and use, but will accom-plish what they undertake in the best manner, they may make the business successful. As an instance of the superior value of peach raising we observe a recent statement by D. E. Rogers we observe a recent statement by D. E. Rogers of Monroe county, N. Y., that he planted twelve acres fifteen years ago of apple trees, and peaches between them. His peaches have proved very successful, but he has had only one good crop of apples in the fifteen years. Had he put a peach tree in the place of each apple he would have made several times as much from them. He lives in a region where there is always a ready market for the fine peaches he raises, and the only fear for the future is of the yellows, which may or may not

This month is a very good time for pruning This month is a very good time for pruning the apple orchard, especially for large trees. This work is often very badly done. The phrase "pruning ap" is suggested in the wrong direction; better say "prune down." How often do we see thrifty bearing trees ruined by improper pruning, the principal limbs with all the lateral branches cut off, leaving a small brush on the extreme end, with very few fruit buds, and those so high up as to make it diffi-cult, if not impossible, to gather what little fruit may grow there. Better begin at the top and prune back, leaving better fruit-bearing branches all through the tree, keeping the tree in symmetrical proportion. Trim a little each year, cutting out the water suckers and any dead wood that may appear. Never cut off large healthy limbs, making a large wound that will rot before it will heal over. If trees are properly pruned from the time they are set, a little each year, there would be no neces-

sity of making large wounds. There is really no secret about growing peaches, and very nearly all the failures, and they are many, may be attributed to neglect and inattention to the simple needs of the tree during the first two or three years. The main point, says Josiah Hoopes, an excellent authority, in the New York Tribune, is to secure a strong, healthy growth at first, as it is impossible to grow good fruit on weak trees. It has been customary in some sections to use thin, worn-out soils for the peach orchard, for no other reason than that of expediency, be-cause other crops would not succeed there. This is all wrong.

The Rural New Yorker specially recom The Rural New Yorker specially recommends to its readers everywhere a trial of the following small fruits, all of which have been or are being tested in its experimental grounds: Strawberries—Bidwell, Manchester, Sharpless, Cumberland Triamph, Charles Downing, Miner's Prolific, Shirts.

Grapes—Victoria (Miner), Lady Washing-

ton, Pocklington, Niagara, Prentiss, Duchess. Raspberries—Cuthbert, Caroline, Turner, Gregg, Souhegan, Shaffer's Colossal.

Many favor low training for apple leaving just space enough to cultivate the soil. Some allow the branches to remain on from the ground upward, along the rows, so as to intertwine and form a complete trellis. Between the rows the limbs are removed so as to allow of close tillage. The advantages of low branching are: The trunks are better protected, limbs less likely to break during high winds, crops more easily gathered.

Prune grapes as soon as possible. Keep in mind the fact that each healthy bud you leave on the canes of last season's growth will throw out a young, green shoot, upon which there will grow from one to four bunches of grapes. If the grapes are inclined to rot, thin ut the canes, and leave those that remain of unusual length, and tie them high up on the posts or trellis, so as to permit a free circula-

Never let a vandal with an ax trim your trees for the wood that he may cut off for

POULTRY MANAGEMENT. Milk-Dust Baths-Whitewashing-Egg Eat-

ing. Earmers as well as all others who have the advantage of a generous supply of milk consequent on keeping one or more cows, do not seem to appreciate the fact that milk makes a most excellent poultry food, especially in connection with grain. No matter whether the milk be fresh from the cow or in its different stages of development into cottage cheese. the fowls and chicks eat it greedily, and it does them much good. It can be fed profitably by those who have plenty of it to the fowls, whether they are in the regular breeding flock or whether they are in the fattening pens; and when it is liberally fed no water at all need be given to the birds as they do not require it. A butter dairyman, who has large quantities of refuse milk, feeds it generously to his fine flock of dark Brahmas, and considers he gets much more profit from feeding it to his poultry than if he fed it to his pigs. He has never had any disease or sickness am great measure to the liberal and regular use of

mitk. Here farmers, is a new wrinkle for you DUST BATHS. No matter whether it be winter or summer. ail of the fowls should have an opportunity to dust themselves, as it is conducive to their health and thrift, equally as much as is a good water bath to us. Aside from this, a dust bath serves to keep off, as well as to drive away, the lice and other parasites, which are sure to at least try to get a living on poultry. Good street dirt is the best for the purpose, or that which can be gotten from a well-travelled country road. During a spell of dry weather (when frozen dry for awhile and well-dried out by high winds, it is as good as that obtained at other seasons), secure enough to last for several weeks, storing it away in barrels, in a dry, airy place. A shallow box, say about three feet square and about six inches deep, made of inch stuff, should be kept full of it, under shelter, so the poultry can "bathe" at will. If some flowers of sulphur or a sprinkling of car-bolic acid be added each time the box is refilled

away the lice. is absolutely essential to the health of the fowls, aside from the value it is as a preserva tive of the wood. It improves the value and appearance of the house and surrounding, lightens up the interior of the house, drives away lice, mites, etc., and makes the planeat, clean and healthy for the fowls. should be done at least twice a year-four times is better yet—and only good stone lime should be used, as the shell lime rubs off very quickly. To add to the adhesive qualities, some add a large handful of salt to each bucketful of whitewash; others use about a half pint of cheap molasses, and still others a teacupful of thin glue to each bucket. Either

one answers the purpose well enough for the poultry buildings. Rather than apply it too

thick, which is sure to cause it to soon peel off, put it on rather thin and give two coats. One coat, however, if of the proper consistency, is

it will aid materially in destroying and driving

well into the joints, cracks and erevices of the building. What lime is left in the bucket can, when it has become nearly or quite dry, be spread over the poultry house floor.

EGG EATING. We are well satisfied that the hens should We are well satisfied that the hens should produce the eggs, and plenty of them, but when they consume the fruits of their labors, we must enter earnest protest. This habit is frequently learned by eating the eggshells which are thrown them from the house—a very bad practice—though some learn it by first accidentally breaking an egg in the rest. No matter, however, how it is learned, it is an almost house tark to hear them of it with matter, however, how it is learned, it is at almost hopeless task to break them of it without breaking their necks, and when they beout breaking their necks, and when they become confirmed egg eaters it is best to condemn them to the pot or spit. By all means
never have anything for a nest egg but an
artificial one, which the laying hens cannot
break. To use an Irish expression, "The best
way to cure them is to prevent them from ever
learning the habit." Dark nests, where, if
they break an egg accidentally, they are not
apt to discover it, will go far toward preventing them from acquiring the pernicious and ing them from acquiring the pernicious and expensive habit. The only radical cure, positive in all cases, is the axe and chopping block.

THE ONION.

Growing Onions-The Different Kinds

What I shall have to say in this article upon the subject of onion growing is based upon experience, both in the Ohio valley and in New England. The differences of practice in the two localities are not very great. In New England, especially in the northern part, an early sort and early planting are more essential than in the Ohio valley; in fact, they are absolutely necessary, and for the same reason the number of varieties to be grown is much more limited. The first essential in oniongrowing is a good piece of ground. The soil should be light and free from large stones; i should be naturally a good, deep soil, and well drained; it should be level, or with a very slight southward slope. A well-drained sand, rich in vegetable matter, has been found excellent for onions. Old pond bottoms, black and mucky, yet not pure peat, but with a liberal admixture of sandy soil, seem specially adapted for onion plots. . But these are not to be found everywhere, and large crops of onions can always be grown upon level uplands where the other conditions are right. Except upon new land, or those rare mucky pond bottoms, liberal fertilization is essential for this crop. Onlors can perhaps be grown upon artificial fertilizers alone. But onion growers do not seem to take with much confidence to that means of fertilization exclusively, and I confess that I have never risked it. Nevertheless, I have great confidence in the use of ground raw bone and un-leached hardwood ashes for the onion ground; but I use these in addition to well-rotted barn-yard compost at the rate of eight or ten cords to the acre, reckoning three good two-horse loads to the core. I have also used a dressing of 300 rounds of sulphate of ammonia to the acre, sown upon the surface after the onions were up and hoed in. This was for the purlose of hurrying up a crop that for some reason (probably cool weather), grew very slowly, and the result seemed to confirm the saying of Liebig, "ammonia is time." The onion plot should receive its dressing of dung and be ploughed in the fall. Mr. Gregory says:

"PLOUGH NOT OVER FIVE INCHES DEEP," but in a dry locality, or a dry soil, I would plough deeper and manure accordingly. If the ground is too deep and too moist, the onious will be late in maturing, and this, where the seasons are short, means practically the loss of a great part of the crop. It is recommended to cross-plough in spring, but that practice is not good in all soils. I find it makes my seedbed too light, causing the seed to come up slowly and unevenly in a dry spring. Instead of this I sow upon the furrows 1000 pounds of pure, fine-ground raw bone and fifty bushels of unleached hardwood ashes to the acre, and harrow thoroughly with a har-row set thick with sharp teeth made of fiveeighth-inch round steel. The ground is then carefully raked. When this is done, the manure and labor bill has reached about \$100 for one acre, and this is to be repeated every year. The crop will improve year by year for a number of years, say six or seven, but after that it may be well to change to a new spot. The seed may be sown at the rate of 4, 3½, or three pounds to the acre, according as the rows are fourteen, fifteen or sixteen inches apart. apart. The better condition of the land the closer the rows may be made. Good seed is essential, and there is much more poor than good seed in the market. Therefore, buy of dealers who are well known and of established reputation, and do not grumble at the price, even if high, as good seed often necessarily is. There is hardly a more uncertain crop than onion seed, and the best is the cheapest. Two-dollar seed against six-dollar seed (a difference of \$15 per acre in price), will often shorten the crop of merchantable onions 200 bushels. A good seed-sower, of which there are several in the market, should be used for putting in the seed, and if the land is level, the machine may be allowed to cover it. But if the land slopes more than a trifle, cover by if the land slopes more than a trifle, cover by handwith the back of a rake, leaving the ground a little the highest over the row. If you neg-lect this, heavy rains, before the seeds are well up, and even for some time afterwards, will run off in the rows, taking out soil, seed and young plants, causing a very serious loss After onions are up

THEY MUST BE HOED, using a wheel hoe, and this should be repeated once a week. As soon as the weeds show themselves in the rows the piece must be gone themselves in the rows the piece must be gone over on hands and knees, and this, too, must be repeated as often as the weeds appear. When the young onions are about three or four inches high you will begin to notice some of the plants wilted and lying upon the ground. This means the onion maggot. Dig up every such plant, with the dirt around it, at once. Fut the plant and the dirt with it in a pail, and either burn or bury a foot deep. a pail, and either burn or bury a foot deep without delay. After the maggot begins the onion patch must be gone over once a day and the magotty plants thus removed and dispo of, until the maggot season is over, which will be several weeks. This comprises all the work of onion growing. After that comes harvesting and marketing. When the ion has nearly completed its growth the tops fall over. When most of the piece reaches this stage harvesting commences. Three or four rows are thrown together and left on the ground to dry, being turned over with a rake occasionally, and especially after a rain. When thoroughly dry they are topped, and when thotografy dry they are topped, and spread rather thinly under cover on open floors to cure. There they may be left until sold, or until freezing weather, when, if to be stored, they must be kept dry, and at a low, even temperature, probably a little below rather than above freezing. If well ripened, well cured, and maintained at the proper temperature, onions usually keep well; yet, if you can get eighty cents or more a bushel for them in the fall, let them go, at least until you have become an expert in the art of wintering them. In regard to varieties, the kind must be de-termined by the market. In most parts of New England the Yellow Danvers is the standard variety, and no red sort will sell as well Frather south the large red Wethersfield is a standard and popular sort. Around Montrea New York kind is the Southport White Globe, which Mr. Gregory advises to be cured under cover, in order to preserve its whiteness, which is an essential element of its market value. Where the early Yellow Danvers does not succeed on account of the short seasons it. ceed on account of the short seasons, it is hardly worth while to attempt commercial onion growing, yet in such localities the early Red Globe may sometimes be made profitable. I will not undertake to say anything in rela-tion to onion growing in the extreme South. In the border States at one time it was thought that onions could only be grown from sets, but before 1 left that section (in 1861) I had raised them successfully from black seed, and now it is quite commonly practiced. The new large Italian kinds succeed in the South.—[Rural

The Price of Onions is Exceedingly Variable,

and in each season of high prices many have their attention turned to their cultivation: consequently we have many questions on the subject. The onion crop is not one that can be profitably grown one year and dropped the next. It is usually the case that those who continue the cultivation year after year are those who in the long run make it profitable. It is of little use to try to raise onions, except on highly-manured land, and without being able to give the labor required in weeding just at the needed time. Land that has been for two or more years in corn or or potatoes It is claimed will answer for the crop. It is claimed by experienced growers that newly-turned sod will not raise good onions. The land is

to thirty loads of coarse stable manure to the acre. Or the land is ploughed in the fall, and a ton of fish guano to the acre is harrowed in. The land is again ploughed shallow in spring, and 300 pounds to the acre of Peruvian guano or its equivalent in other good fertilizer barrowed in. If the ground has not been manured in the fall, then fine pig-pen manure or fine stable manure may be used, ploughing in very early, using the guano or other fertilizer afterwards. The harrowing should be very thorough, and if the surface is not smooth use rakes to finish. The sowing

SHOULD BE DONE AS EARLY IN SPRING, as the soil is in good condition. The ground is marked out by a marker in lines fourteen inches apart, and the seed sown by one of the several seed sowers: the machine should be set to drop about three seeds to the inch, and they need to be covered about half an inch. All experienced onion growers are very particular about their seeds, which should be new and of home growth. The variety will depend upon the demands of the market, but the beginner will do best with one of the early red ginner will do best with one of the early red varieties. The cultivation of the crop may be greatly aided by the use of one of the hand weeders or cultivators, of which there are several good ones advertised. If the rows are straight and the so wing regular, a hand cultivator may be run very close to the plants, leaving but few weeds to be taken out of the rows by hand. Usually three or four weedings are needed during the season. Three bushels of salt to the acre, applied when the plants are about four inches high, is beneficial, and at the second weeding it is well to give a good dressing ond weeding it is well to give a good dressing of wood ashes. We would not advise those who have never raised onlons to go largely into their cultivation at first, as they require more attention than many can give, and un-less the weeds are kept in subjection the onions will suffer. Some varieties mature much ear-lier than others; the harvesting is commenced whenever the majority of the tops fall over. Many growers prefer to sell the crop directly from the field, while others prefer to hold on, in the hope of better prices. If they are kept

they should be well cured. Onions are propagated from seed, sets and multipliers or potato onions. The universal mode of propagation at the South and West is from sets which are obtained by sowing the seed very thickly, broadcast or in drills, and when they obtain the size of a filbert, pull and dry them upon the ground in the sun. These are kept until the following spring, when they will make a quick, strong growth and produce fine onions. In old times it was thought that sets could only be grown at the Scuth. Of late years Eastern gardeners have discovered that it is only required to sow the seed rather late and in poor, dry land, very thickly, in order to obtain fine sets. These sets are wintered like ripe onions, and planted in the spring as soon as the ground is ready to work. Set planted out, require rich, strong land.

Onion seed is very scarce and high this year Owing to the extremely high price of onions it market last spring not many were planted, and what were didn't produce half, a crop. There is no chance of its becoming a drug in

ENSILAGE.

A Cheap and Durable Sile-Pressing Ens lage-Yield of Fodder Corn.

Wishing to construct a silo under a room that is used to store cut stalks in winter, the cut stalks falling from a cutter placed in the mow above, we proceeded as follows. As the mode of construction is somewhat novel, as well as cheap, in comparison with other substantial structures, it may be of interest. The floor was removed, the building shored up and a round hole dug eighteen feet in diameter. Five feet below the surface the subsoil was coarse and fine gravel and sand in strata. This caved in very readily and made it dangerous to dig a perpendicular wall over twelve feet deep. A circular brick wall, one brick thick, was laid up in Rosendale cement, and as fast as a course all the way around was laid sand was packed in behind the wall, thus securing each course of bricks in case of a cave-in. The sides did cave in small amounts several times. but by close watchfulness on the part of the mason and attendants no harm was done. After this four-inch wall was built up to the sills of the building the hole was dug five feet deeper, and on the morning when the mason was ready to lay the wall the sides of the hole were trimmed down perpendicularly from the wall above. The men who were doing this were quite timid, thinking that the twelve feet of wall above them might settle and fall in; but as the soil had been so solidly packed behind the circular wall it did not settle in least. A second wall was built the same as the first, and so that it came up just inside the first wall, sloping off the top course with cement. This was much less trouble than building a second wall directly under the first wall. No sand fell down from behind the first wall, although it eaved away under the wall to some extent while building the second wall. We propose while building the second wall. We propose building another story of about six feet under the silo this spring, as it does not hold enough. We have just fed its contents all out. We omitted to coat the brick wall with cement, and as a consequence the ensilage was more for nearly a foot all around the wall. sh il put on two coats of Portland cement with a whitewash brush. This will make it air-tight, and as perfect as the best silo made. A temporary floor is said over the silo, leaving a place through which the ensilage is bau up in large baskets. This floor can all up in large baskets. This floor can all be easily removed when filling and weighting the PRESSING ENSILAGE.

Having a quantity of one-year-old cider vinegar in barrels near at hand we bunged them, and rolled sixty barrels on the ensilage for weight—over ten tors. The ensilage was covered with a few inches of straw and a double floor of old boards, long and short, without any special fitting to the circular sides. When incovered, there was not one inch of spoiled ensilage. A horse, with a rope, pulley and barrel tongs, with four men, removed the sixty barrels in less than three hours. We shall un-cover only a part of the silo hereafter. We had too much uncovered, and had to feed faster than we would, to prevent the top spoiling from long exposure. It has been suggested by some correspondents that screws would afford a better and cheaper means of securing pressure on ensilage. We hear that screws were used on a silo on the Houghton experimental farm, and it resulted in a large part of the ensilage being thrown in the manure pile. As we learn most thoroughly from our own failures, it would be of great interest to hear from your correspondents as to wherein they have made failures in ensinging green fodders. If the principles of mechanical pressure by lever and screws are not practicable let us know it before some patent agent. ble, let us know it before some patent agent comes along with a model wagon-jack adapted for the special purpose of pressure on ensilage at \$10 a farm right. Our opinion is that as en-silage settles about one-fifth of its depth in about thirty days, to ensure a constant pressure of say ten tons, the pressure would have to be renewed daily, and as ensilage is some-what elastic, the effort to keep up this pressure would be very laborious. YIELD OF FODDER CORN.

The fodder corn ground was pastured till the the rodder corn ground was pastited thit the last of June, then ploughed, fertilized and thoroughly pulverized. The corn was drilled in with a wheat drill, using three drill hoes twenty-four inches apart, dropping an average of six grains to a foot. The ground was rolled, and when the corn was fen inches high it was harrowed by an implement made for the purpose of harrowing three parallel rows made by the drill at one operation. The implement had a tongue and handles. The team requires no guiding, and the operator had to watch only one row of corn to guide the im-plement and do the most perfect work. By the last of September the corn stood seven to eight feet high, and no storm had broken it down. It was cut with a reaper, only one rake taking off the corn. It made large gavels, rake taking off the corn. It made large gavels, and worked as perfectly as could be desired. On the second day of harvesting we cut, in less than two hours, about an acre, and carted in eighteen loads from this cutting. An average load was driven on the scales and weighed 1350 pounds. One-fortieth of an acre, four square rods, was cut and weighed, giving 624 pounds, equal to a little over twelve tons per acre. We adopted the plan of making a smooth platform on top of our of making a smooth platform on top of our farm wagon bodies, laying the gavels on with the batts all one way, and drawing the load off by a looped rope, made fast to a ring in the barn floor. This last arrangement did not work well till we stretched a rope across the last draw with fact shows the floor and at

tor had to keep pushing in the corn all the time. —[Country Gentleman. GLUCOSE. The Glucose Made from Cassava is of Fine

Body and Flavor.

For some time past rumors have been current here of a company being in process of formation with a view of manufacturing glucose from cassava, but, after careful inquiry, we have not been able to trace them to a reliable source. We have no hesitation, however, says the Confectioners' Journal, in saying that such a company is contemplated at an early day, and this fact adds interest to the plant which seems destined to take a prominent part in the development of the confectionery trade, and calls for more than a passing notice from us as to the nature of cassava, its habitat and its merits as a saccharine-producing material. All confectioners know that glucose has become a very important article of commerce during the past few years, and the consumption of it has reached 200,000 tons in this country alone, and a large quantity is annually exported. It has been made heretofore from corn, which has advanced so much this year as to make this muchneeded article quite expensive. The demand for it is very large and exceeds the supply. Heretofore the profits of manufacturing it have been very great at the rate paid for corn during the past few years. During the trial of a recent lawsuit in New York it came out in the evidence that the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company sold to one agency \$100,000 worth of grape sugar, or glucose, per month. That company is now using nearly 6000 bushels of corn every day in the week. A bushel of corn weighing fifty-six pounds will yield THIRTY POUNDS OF SUGAR OR GLUCOSE;

he average net profit on a bushel of corn is between forty and fifty cents, since when the price has materially advanced. This would make the average profits of the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company over \$1,000,000 a year on a capital now invested of \$4,000,000. The manufactured glucose is used chiefly for making table syrups, candies, for brewing purposes, as food for bees, and making artificial honey. It is estimated that 11,000,000 bushels of corn will be used this year by the various manufactories of this product in this country. The average production of corn in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois is thirty-five bushels to the acre. The amount of glucose produced from one bushel is thirty pounds, or 1050 pounds to the acre. Well-authenticated evidence is at hand to the effect that twenty tons of cassava to the acre is no unusual crop in Florida. This would, at fifty-six pounds to the bushel, give would, at inty-six bounds to the bushel, give a yield of over 700 bushels per acre, and, at the rate of thirty pounds of glucose per bushel, would produce over 21,000 pounds of glucose per acre. A comparison of the yield of glucose from corn and cassava from a large area is as follows: 1000 acres of corn yields about 500 tons of glucose; 1000 acres of cassava yields about 10,000 tons of glucose. The method of cultivation is generally as follows: The ground is prepared as for planting corn, the seed (which consists of a section of tre stalk containing on each is set in the sendy soil containing an eye) is set in the sandy soil spaced about two feet, in rows three feet apart. When about eighteen inches high the field is altivated in order to raise the soil about the base of the stalk, which affords a better support to the plant. The leaves of the branching top shade the ground, and prevent the formation of weeds and evaporation of surface moisture.

NO IRRIGATION IS REQUIRED. as the moisture is continually supplied to the tubers by capillary attraction. The tubers grow somewhat similar to the sweet potato, radiating from the base of the plant and lying horizontal. They may be utilized in bout six months after planting, and will continue to grow without deterioration for a period of two years or upward, developing such an extent that tubers weighing f sixty to eighty pounds have frequently been taken from the soil. The harvesting of the crop is very simple: The stalk is raised and tubers extracted by simply pulling them from the loose soil. The plant may be again in-serted, when it will produce new roots. The earth in this case is the storehouse from which the supply is extracted as required, with the advantage of the crop increasing in value as long as it remains therein, whereas in corn there is a season for harvesting, storing, handling and rehandling before it comes to the hands of the manufacturer. Cassava may be removed from the ground any day in the 365, and carried to the null for direct treatment. For many years the root has been raised in Florida and used for many purposes. The plants are natives of South America. The roots (tubers) may be preserved for food purposes by being simply cleaned, sliced and dried; from such dried slices manioc or cassava meal, used for cassava bread, etc., is presava meal, used for cassava bread, etc., is pre-pared by simply grating. The starch is sepa-rated and pre-sared for food under the name of Brazilian arrowroot, and this, when agglomerated together into pellets on hot plates, forms the tapioca of commerce. - [Scientific

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD KNOW. General Notes

The old method of setting celery at the bottom of a rench is still occasionally followed, either by gardeners who have done this in the old country, or by our own people who have not learned the better way of planting it on the surface. Celery is one of the plants with which little is gained by hurrying; it will not grow rapidly until after midsummer, when we have the favoring conditions of warm days and cool, dewy nights, and our most experienced gardeners do not set out the main crop until the present month. Market gardeners grow celery as a second crop, to follow an early one for which the soil has been well manured if this cannot be done, then the soil must be well enriched before planting. It rarely pays to raise celery plants in a private garden if one is where they can be purchased. In buying plants select those that look strong and stocky, a condition produced by properly cutting back their leaves while in the seedbeed. The plants are to be set in rows four feet apart and six inches distant in the rows; they require careful planting, and should be no deeper in the ground than they were criginally in the seedhed. In all transplanting it is important to have the earth closely in contact with the roots of the newly-set plant; this may be done by going along the row and pressing on each side of the plant with the foot, or by carefully crowding the earth down with the hands as each plant is set. If a cloudy time cannot be selected for planting then do the work towards evening, and give a thorough watering. The plants have nothing further done to them until September, when the leaves are brought to an upright position, and earth is drawn around to hold them there. We hope to give the after treatment in the proper month; in the mean-time the celery has nothing to do but grow, in which it must be encouraged by hoeing or cultivating often enough to destroy all weeds and keep the spil loose, taking care in these operations to not throw any earth into the heart of the plants. Before sowing grass seed the farmer should

make certain of having a good seedbed. More mistakes are made concerning the preparation of land for grass than for any other crop. It is no uncommon thing to see a farmer simply running over t plot, where potatoes wer grown the previous year with a cultivator grown the previous year with a characteristic then following with a harrow. We have seen extreme cases where even the harrowing was the seed sown immediately after omitted, the seed sown immediately after the cultivator, then simply brushing in the seed, leaving it to make its way as best it can. Others will use a one-horse plough to turn under the corn butts, getting in the send with as little labor as possible. In our experience the best practice is to plough a good deep furrow, followed by a thorough harrowing, and after sowing to bush the seed in and ise the roller faithfuily. When timothy and redor are sown it is best to use a bushel of redtop a peck or eleven pounds of timothy, also adding six pounds of red clover, which amounts to a very liberal seeding, and should yield a fair crop of hay about the 1st of September.

Some persons have been made anxious by the wholly imaginative, and hence culpable, suggestion that the process that takes place in a sito is in part an alcoholic fermenta-tion, producing alcohol and terminating in acetic fermentation, saturating the ensilage with the unwholesome vinegar or acetic acid. The acid produced in the silo barn floor eight feet above the floor, and attached the loop rope to this; then the teams drew the wagens out from under the loads hold transformation in the presence of an easily, leaving the load in good order for abundance of oxygen. That the acid is not easily, leaving the load in good order for handling. The difficulty with our cutter (a sixteen-inch Daniels' cutter) was that it did makers make ther blacking by putting nails the opposite side of corresponding thickness. coat, however, if of the proper consistency, is sod will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is sod will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is sod will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is sod will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is sod will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is so will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is so will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is so will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is so will not raise good onions. The land is sixteen-inch Daniels cutter) was that it did makers make that of the proper consistency, is so will not raise good onions.

acetic acid, producing a rusty, dark liquid hence, if a portion of ensilage is moistened in water, then pressed, and some small pieces of clean iron are placed in the liquid obtained, the result will soon show that acctic acid is not there. This absence also negatively proves that alcohol has not been there, since in the presence of vegetable matter it, to a certain extent, readily undergoes the acetic fermenta-

When broody, that is, wishing to sit, hens go about clucking for several days, sit longer and longer on the nest after laying, cease lay-ing finally, and do not leave the nest. If a sitting hen is not required, remove her at once to a fresh rup and new companion. Shut her out for a few days where no nests may tempt ber. If, on the other hand, she is required to incubate, encourage her by false eggs in the nests, and partially project the entrance to the nest from other prying hens. All Asiaties are much given to sitting, and Dorkings and Silkies are good mothers. No hen even crossed with Spanish, Leghorn, Hamburg or Polish blood will incubate satisfactorily. The broody hen should be fed once daily on sound grain, some grees or lating and a rest of screen. some grass or lettuce and a treat of scraps soft food now and again keeps her in better condition than an exclusively grain diet. On no account deprive the broody hen of her dust bath, and if your brood is valuable take the trouble to dredge her under wings, legs, etc., with powdered sulphur.

The old practice that formerly was adopted most farmers, of letting cows go dry four or five months during the winter season is nearly done away with now, since the more extended demand for milk, and the improved system of making winter butter. But still a larger proportion of cows come into milk in the spring than at any other time. And while the cows are dry for about six weeks, which is considered best for the cows that they should, it is very unprofitable to slack up in the quality of feed for cows when dry, as it is 100 often the custom, and allow them to lose flesh. They should on the other hand be gaining in flern and strength during this season of rest that they may be in the best possible condition when the cows calve. It is not meant here that they should be fatted as for the sham-bles, but to be fed in such a way as to give the greatest amount of flesh and vigor. The amount of milk for the season depends very much upon this

As with all kinds of farm manure, so with tobacco stems and stalks—the more valuable fertilizing qualities are readily leached out by exposure to rain or snow. In view of this exposure to rain or snow. In view of this fact tobacco stalks should be drawn to the field immediately after the leaves have been stripped therefrom, or kept under cover. When left scattered about during the winter and spring; exposed to snow and heavy rains, their value is greatly curtailed, and but little effect will be seen from their use in any form, although even then I consider them worth drawing to the field. In hauling stable manure in winter upon ground to be planted the nure in winter upon ground to be planted the following summer with tobacco, it is best to unload it in large piles, unless already tolerably well rotted or free from coarse litter. Very coarse manure should not be applied to tobacco ground soon to be planted, as it inter-feres with the growth of the plants and also with the cultivation of the tobacco patch.

The pea is very rich in muscle and bone building elements, and oats are also superior to corn in this respect. The oats also assist in olding up the pea-vine, so as to prevent early lodging, and thus cause it to retain its succu-lence longer. The crop should be sown in the proportion of two bushels of pease and one of oats per acre, and well covered. The drill puts them in best. The united crop should produce from forty to sixty bushels of grain to the acre. Now, the grain is only a part of the crop. The succulent pea-vine is admirable food for pigs, and they should be turned in when the pea is just passing out of the milk; they will then devour the whole plant, and it contains as much nutriment as when fully ripe. The suc-culent stalk contains from 40 to 50 per cent. as much nutriment as the grain.

Although garden seeds, originally good, and carefully preserved, will often germinate and grow at a much greater age than that given in the following table, their vitality is likely to be more or less impaired, as proved by practical experiment, which has fixed upon the limits of safety

Years.	Vear
Beans2	Parsley
Beet	Parsnip
Cabbage4	Pease (round)
Carrot2	Pease (wrinkled)
Cauliflower3	
Celery3	Pampkin
Corn2	Radish
Egg plant2	Squash
Cucumber5	Spinach
Lettuce3	Tomato
Melon	Turnip
Onion2	Salsify

The value of potatoes for planting purposes is more or less diminished or destroyed by sprouting and having the sprouts rubbed off. strength, and it in consequence must start off with smaller and more feeble shoots when put in the ground than if it had not previously sprouted. The difficulty of preventing mature potatoes from sprouting in warm climates has brought about of late, and especially in your own State, the practice of planting what is called second-growth potatoes fer seed. This method of growing seed potatoes was introduced by a gardener near Louisville and has already been described.

If early chickens are wanted for market or for laying next fall, they must be provided for Sitting hens should be removed from the flock, and put where they will not suffer from cold nor be disturbed by their mates, Eggs seldom hatch very well early, and it will be well to set two hens at the same time, and then let one have all the chickens when they Smart poultrymen can tell after ten days which eggs will not hatch, and sometimes sort the good eggs out and let one hen finish hatching them when the number is

Do not turn out to grass till all the heaviest part of the spring and early summer labor is finished, as it is more necessary to keep work-ing oxen strong and in good condition at this eason than at any other throughout the year. The only way to do this is to keep the cattle in a stable or in a dry yard with good shelter, and feed them, as during winter, on hay and meal. There is little nuriment in grass at this season. It is so succellent that it scours cattle and otherwise weakens them, rendering them unfit to do a fair day's work, even if their ration of meal is continued to them.

After the heaviest labor is over and the grass has become more nutritious, cattle may be turned on to it by degrees, say a half hour or so the first three or four days; then gradually increase the time daily till they can remain entirely at pasture. It is advisable to also continue the meal with a gradual daily diminution, or not, according to the work required. In the course of a few weeks, if the labor is light, cattle will do well enough on pasture alone, provided there is plenty of it and of a good quality.

A farm can be stocked with sheep cheaper than with any other animals. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything which grows on the farm. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for sheltering and fencing, and less labor is required in herding when outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And, finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals then If one has a garden that is clayer, it will

be greatly benefited by putting on it all the ashes from the house. The ashes make the ground porous, and thus add to its fertility. A good dressing of sand, coal ashes and manure will assist it wonderfully in the way of plant developments. Some of the most delicate plants that would not succeed at all in such a stiff, heavy soil in its unimproved condition, will, after such a preparation as noted above, flourish in a most satisfactory manner.

Careful experiments have proved that corn which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has level culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run yery near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the bill, while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong, as nature in-tended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

Nothing but hay should be given after a cow goes dry, and until a week after calving.
This will almost always avoid any danger of
garget. After calving, begin to feed moderately at first until the cow comes fully up to her milk.

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THE POET'S COLUMN.

HOW THE COLONEL TOOK IT. In Square-An Affair in the Peninsula.

BY WALTER THORNBURY. We were standing foot to foot, and giving shoot for Hot and strong went our volleys at the blue; We knelt, but not for grace, and the fuse lit up the

We knelt, but not for grace, and the reservance face

of the gunner, as the round shot by us flew.

Oh, the bigle it blew loud, the shot blew in a cloud.

And the bayonets of the boys were at play:

The old colonel, puffing fust, was almost like to bust,

With shouting "Faugh a ballagh, clear the way!"

Bedad! our steels were thick, and it made us mad, not sick.
To see the brave boys melting like the dew;
But the colors overhead, with a whiring gust of red,
Like a thunder cloud above us fought and blew.
The colonel he was blown, yet he struck up Garry
Ow'r.

Ow'n;
"I know who'll be tired first of this play;"
nd every now and then, like a dragon from his den,
He outs with "Faugh a ballagh, clear the way." My right-hand man went down with a cut upon his Crown,
Och! his bloody teeth were clenched with the pain;
And, bursting with a shout, all the Frenchmen rode
about,

about,
Slashing just like reapers at the grain.
Let them pound, an hour or more they must wait
outside the door."
Cried the Colonel, hot and savage with the play:
He shook the color-staff with a shout and with a

laugh, Roaring out-"Faugh a ballagh, clear the way!" With a hiss and with a rush, and a will to pelt and Drove the bloody, tearing grape through our rank; On leg, and arm, and brain, fell that sharp and bitter rain, Yet we never winked a ha'porth, or yet shrank The drummers, all a-heat, gave an angry, fretful

beat.
As the wind blew the cannon smoke away;
"Och! the Colonel, boys, is hit, yet beside the flag he'll sit, Crying out, 'Faugh a ballagh, clear the way!" Then we couldn't stand it longer, and our hot rage

grew the stronger.

As we spread in a moment into line;
Oh. Colonel, true to you, on the cavalry we flew,
All our bayonets down together—it was fine.
We broke them like a net—la! our steel they never And we drove them all in heaps on that day; h, the Colonel fairly screeched to see Ney over-

And thundered, "Faugh a ballagh, clear the a bank,
Rather pale, with a cloth about his head;
He'd a bottle by his side, and, full of houest pride,
I saw his cheek burn with a sudden red;
Then he grew so wan and weak, he could'nt hardly
speak.
But I listened as the wagen When the boys came back to rank, we found him on

speak.
But I listened as the wagon drove away,
and may I die alone, if the boy we call our own,
Didn't whisper "Faugh a ballah, clear the
way!"

A LITTLE WHILE. BY HORATIO BONAR.

Beyond the smiling and the weeping I shall be soon; I shall be soon;
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come! Beyond the blooming and the fading

I shall be soon;
Beyond the shining and the shading,
Beyond the hoping and the dreading,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come! Beyond the rising and the setting Beyond the rising and the setting
I shall be soon;
Beyond the calming and the fretting,
Beyond remembering and forgetting,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hone!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the gathering and the strowing I shall be soon;
Beyond the ebbing and the flowing,
Beyond the coming and the going.
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

Beyond the parting and the meeting
I shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come! Beyond the frost-chain and the fever

I shall be soon;
Beyond the rock-waste and the river,
Beyond the ever and the never,
I shall be soon.
Love, rest and home!
Sweet hope!
Lord, tarry not, but come!

WAITING.

From dawn to nightfall at her window sitting
She waits, while drift the heavy hours away;
And like the swallows all her thought; go fitting
To that sweet South wherein they fain would stay.

Op from the street there comes the lazy laughter Of girls who linger by the fountain's fall; She heeds them not; her gaze still follows after The clouds that roll beyond the city wall.

She vaguely bears her mother's fretful chiding, Her idle wheel grows dusty at her side. Listless she wonders where her love is biding; Where'er he be there must her heart abide.

All the day long she listens for his coming, All the long day she dreams of one dear face; She hears his whisper in the bees' low humming, She feels his kisses in the wind's embrace.

Lonely she dreams while the warm sunshine lingers Upon the carven angels of her chair; Alone sits sobbing, while with silver fingers The moonbeams thread her soft, unbraided hair.

Ah, heavy heart! so passionate its yearning, She needs must know that all her peace is o'er; That eager pain 'neath her white bosom burning Tells her 'tis gone to enter there no more. But once to feel, unchecked, his fond caressing! One wild, sweet hour, close to his heart to press! There her thought stops; what else of bliss or bless

The great world holds she does not care to guess.

Still at her window dreaming, longing, weeping.
While to their mates the gray doves coo and call,
She leans and watches the slow clouds go creeping
and down the blue, beyond the city wall.

LE JARDIN. BY OSCAR WILDE.

The lily's withered chalice falls Around its rod of dusty gold, And from the beech tree on the wold The last wold pigeon coos and calls. The gaudy leonine sunflower Hangs black and barren on its stalk, And down the windy garden walk The dead leaves scatter—hour by hour. Pale privet petals, white as milk, Are blown into a snowy mass; The roses lie upon the grass. Like little shreds of crimsonsilk.

THE ALDER TASSEL

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS. A half-heard sound like a pulse's beating;
The ceaseless click of the melting snows;
The new-born lambs in the barn are bleating;
The warm, sweet sap from the maple flows;
And ho! heigh ho! the gold brown tassel—
The daring flower of the alder tree!
It swings around as the wild winds blow it.
The winter's over, Oh—now I know it—
The summer's coming again to me!

Behind me now is the storm's loud rushing,
The drear gray skies and the diffed way;
Before, the trees in the orchard blushing,
With violets purple the fields of May.
Who heeds its cold when the winter's over?
'Tis summer now that is waiting me,
Its birds and blossoms and green woods bringing.
I see them all in the tassel swinging
Upon the bough of the alder tree.

A PICTURE WORTH BEHOLDING.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of Adams' Express Company at 59 Broadway, New York—the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department -is a plainly finished but neatly framed chromo, about 21/2x3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little rustic temple set in the rugged side of tions in the background, all covered with a rank. luxuriant growth of foliage in brush and tree. In the open door of this little temple stands a half-concealed figure, with an arm and hand extended, holding forth a small, dimly-defined package, while seared on the sward at the foot of the steps, an aged pilgrim, barefooted, lame and decrepid, bears a staff in one hand, and lin the other holds before his dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerly scans. This label bears the words "St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy." Simple as this little chromo appears in its unostentatious position, it has an influence which it would be difficult to estimate, "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," said Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman connected with Mr. Hall's department, "that I owe my present ability to perform my work. Some weeks ago 1 was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worke, and nothing my family or the doctor could do gave me any relief.
I began to think in a few days that my case was and belpless cripple for life. But at last I corns in a few weeks.

thought of that picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it, but to apply it thoroughly according the directions; this she did with a large piece of fiannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or other pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St. Jacob's Oil at once .- [N. Y. Evening Telegram.

HINTS TO GOOD HEALTH.

Apples for Food-The Training of Acrobats - How Man is Constructed-Tobacco on

the Young. The highest medical authority asserts that cooked apples, either boiled or baked, are the best food for patients in the fevered condition of small-pox, typhoid fever and erysipelas. It has been well said that "apples are general favorites." Every eye covets, every hand reaches to them. An apple is a noble fruit, the friend of immortality, and its virtues blush to be tasted. Every muse delights in it, as its mythology shows from the garden of Hesperides to the orchard of Plato. the garden of Hesperides to the orchard of Plato.

A basket of pearmains, golden russets, or any of the choice kinds, standing in sight, shall perfume the scholar's composition as much as it refreshes his genius. Apples are now considered to contain far more brain food than any other fruit or vegetable, and to be much more nutritious than potatoes, which enter so largely into the component parts of every meal. At present apples are principally used in the form of puddings, pies, tarts and sauces, and are also eaten raw, in which state they are more wholesome than when mingled and sadees, and are also eaten raw, in which state they are more wholesome than when mingled with butter, eggs and flour. But they are very delicious when simply baked, and served at every meal; and substituted for pickles and such condi-ments, they would surely be found beneficial. Sweet baked apples are a most desirable addition ments, they would surely be found beneficial. Sweet baked apples are a most desirable addition at the breakfast and ten table, and are far more heaithful, appropriate and sustaining than half the dishes usually esteemed essential at such times. Served with milk and bread they make the best diet that young children can partake of, and are very satisfying in their nature. Baked apples without meat are far more substantial food than potatoes can possibly be made, and to us the delicious aroma and flavor are always most appetizing. We would rather go without our daily bread than our daily baked sweet apples. Yet, although there were such an abundant crop of apples, we presume there are many families who will not use a barrel of them for the table this season, but will devour at least six barrels of potatoes. Let us beg of them to equalize the two a fittle more, and purchase at least three barrels of apples to five of potatoes. They will find that less flour, eggs, sugar and butter will be consumed in a family when a plentiful supply of apples is stored in the cellar. One of the mest celebrated physicians of Philadelphia eats two raw apples every evening before he retires to rest, and thinks that they not only supply food to his brain, but keep the whole system in a healthy condition. For years I have followed his advice, and am confident that the fruit has been of great service to me.

The Training of Acrobats.

The Training of Acrobats.

A professional trainer of acrobats writes to the London Era as follows: The public has an erroneous and absurd notion that acrobats, gymnasts and contortionists have to undergo in their youth some secret, diab-lical and unnatural course of training; that their back-bones and hip-joints have to be dislocated, or that they are double-jointed; that they have to be rubbed with oils and sleep in greasy blankets. There is no doubt that this idea has been propagated and encouraged by some of the lower class of the profession, to scare others from experimenting and to make their business appear more extraordinary. It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that nothing unpatural or painful is required. A very slight knowledge of anatomy will convince any person that all the positions of the so-called contortionist, India-rubber man and legmania artist are perfectly natural, and can be acquired with are perfectly natural, and can be acquired with the greatest ease by practice of half an hour twice daily, and if commenced in childhood actually becomes sport to them. The whole frame and muscular force become immensely de-veloped, healthy and improved. There is neither veloped, healthy and improved. There is neither difficulty nor danger in learning what may appear to the uninitiated feats of reckless daring or agonizing strain when under the tuition of an experienced tutor. Accidents happen in most trades, and if some few gymnasts have come to grief, it has general occurred from carelessness in fixing their apparatus or from drink. I have had forty years' experience, have taught thousands of amateur publis in the various gymnasiums I have established in the large towns of England and at scholastic institutions; have since travelled twice around the world directing and exhibiting every description of gymnastic performances. Some of the greatest gymnasts now on the continent were my apprentices, but never met with the slightest accident or mishap. Examine any fourteen boys you may find in our crowded back streets, you will not only find them with sears and bruises, but proudsof them; and, if you desire to know how they get them, put fourteen of them into a room, and give them toys and games, and examine them again, after an hour or two. "Boys will be boys," especially English boys.

Tobacco on the Young. veloped, healthy and improved difficulty nor danger in learning what may appear

Tobacco on the Young.

We have once referred to this subject, but its prime importance induces us to refer to it again. The editor of the New York Medical Record thinks that the baneful effects of indulgence in the use of tobacco by adults are less marked in adults than the young. His testimony is clear and decisive against the use of tobacco by the young, and should have the greater weight in view of the fact that he is no extremist in the case. He feels impelled to a very emphatic utterance by the increased prevalence of smoking, especially of cigarettes, among boys. The most prominent cause of the rejection of candidates for apprenticeship in the navy is an irritable heart, the result, in most cases, of the use of tobacco.

The following is his testimony as a careful medical expert: "The evils of tobacco are intensified a hundred-fold upon the young. Here it is unqualifiedly and uniformly injurious. It stunts sified a hundred-fold upon the young. Here it is unqualifiedly and uniformly injurious. It stunts the growth, poisons the heart, impairs the mental powers, and cripples the individual in every way. Not that it does all this to every youth, but it may be safely asserted that no boy of 12 or 14 can begin the practice of smoking without becoming physically or mentally in'ured by the time he is 21." Urging teachers to do their duty in this matter, he add: "Sewer-gas is bad enough, but a boy had better learn his Latin over a man-trap than get the habit of smoking cigarettes." The editor might have added something in regard to the moral effects of the use of cigarettes. The habit wastes time needed for work or exercise, and tends to make a young man lazy and wanting in ambition. It leads him to seek ease when he should seek activity, and thus detracts from his efforts to be as greatly successful in life as he is able.

How Man is Constructed.

The average weight of an adult man is 140 pounds 6 ounces. The average weight of a skeleton is about 14 pounds. Number of bones, 240. The skeleton measures 1 inch less than the living man. The average weight of the brain of a man a 2 penging 8 converses of a women 2 penging 11 man. The average weight of the brain of a man is 3 pounds 8 ounces; of a woman, 2 pounds 11 ounces. The brain of man exceeds twice that of any other animal. The average height of an Englishman is 5 feet 9 inches; and of a Belgian, 5 feet 6% inches. The average weight of an Englishman is 150 pounds; of a Frenchman, 136 pounds; a Belgian, 130 pounds. The average number of teeth is 32. A man breathes about 20 times a minute, or 1200 times an hour. A man breathes about 18 pints of air in a minute, or upwards of 7 hogsheads in a day. A man gives off 4.08 per cent. carbonic gas of the air he respires; respires 10,668 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas in 24 hours, equal to 125 cubic inches common air. A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon. The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, 80; at 60 years, 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

Muriate of Pilocarpine in Whooping Cough.

Muriate of Pilocarpiae in Whooping Cough, According to Albrecht the muriate of pilocarpine, when given at a sufficiently early period, never fails to cut short the most serious stages of whooping cough, namely, the period of suffocative attacks, although the duration of the disease as a whole is not materially shortened thereby. The formula recommended is: Pilocarpin muriatic., 0.025 grm.; cognac f. champ., 5 grms.; syrup. cort. aurant., 25 grms.; aq. destill., 70 grms.; of which mixture a teaspoonful up to a tablespoonful should be administered after every paroxysm, the dose varying with the age of the patient. The remedy acts very promptly, as may be demonstrated by laryngoscopic examination; which discloses a more profuse watery secretion and abatement of the inflammatory appearances in the mucous membrane. The drug should be discontinued as soon as the paroxysms attain a catarrhai character, but should be renewed whenever suffocative attacks recur. Muriate of Pilocarpine in Whooping Cough. ever suffocative attacks recur.

Felon.

When a felon is first felt to be forming, its when a felon is his tet to be forming, its progress may be arrested as follows: Mix soft lye-scap and corn meal with a case knife until of the consistence of salve, and apply to the painful part, taking care that it adheres snugly to the inflamed spot. Renew every twelve hours until all signs of the felon have disappeared.

Freckles.

Muriate of ammonia, one drachm; cologne, two drachms; water, seven ounces; mix; use as a lotton night and merning. This will remove freckles, and is perfectly harmless. Most of the washes sold for this purpose contain corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison.

Chapped Hands. Wash them well with castile soap before retiring, then rub them over with a teaspoonful of honey, and sleep in your gloves. Repeat for a few nights.

Corns.

A good coat of gum arabic mucilage applied every night just before retiring will cure most

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Flowering Plants for General Cultivation-How to Start Plants-The Forsythlas-The Carnation.

In an address recently delivered by Mr. John G. Barker, on the subject of "Flowering Plants for General Cultivation," be began by speaking of the beauty of vines and creepers, some of the most beautiful of which are indigenous to our woods. At Oak Hill Cemetery, Gerrytown, D. C., he noticed, as one of the most interesting features of the place, that all failing trees, which are usually cut down as soon as they lose their natural beauty, were allowed to remain, but the limbs were sawed off at about three feet from the trunk, and the varieties of English ivy which seem to flourish remarkably in that climate were planted at their base. In this way a gap which, if the tree was cut down, would take years to fill by planting a young tree, was soon made good. In another place a good strong vine of Wistaria sinensis was planted at the foot of a decaying apple tree, which, if removed, would have left a sad gap, and in a few years the old tree was entirely covered and every spring became an object of indescribable beauty. The wistaria is one of the most valuable of all flowering vines. The trumpet creeper (Bignonia radicans) has clusters of beautiful, trumpetshaped, orange-colored flowers, and should be more generally cultivated on walls and trees, to which it adhers with great tenacity. Bignonia grandiflora pracox, which has bloomed in the grounds of ex-President Hayes, is a magnificent plant, producing a great abundance of large, coppery crimson flowers, from July until frost. The different varieties of clematis are very beautiful. The purple flowers of Clematis Jackmanni produce a fine effect when intermingled with the foliage of the wooddine. Climbing roses are exceedingly desirable. A plant of the Baltimore Belle, near Mr. Barker's residence, covers a space of more than 200 square feet, and has withstood the changes of ten winters. The different varieties of honeysuckies should receive more attention; the Lonicera surce-reticulata, the leaves of which are beautifully veined with gold lines, among the green-leaved varieties, or growing with Clematis Jackmanni, would make a beautiful contrast. The wistaria is one of the most valuable of all ful contrast. OF EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS

of Evergreen flowering shrubs
the andromedas are among the most desirable.
A. floribunda would produce a good effect if an entire bed was planted with it. The habit of growth of the genus is neat and compact, and the foliage and flowers are beautiful. Dat hue cneorum is quite hardy, and forms a dense bush not above eight or ten inches high. It is a gem among shrubs, and deserves a place on the margins of berders of taller shrubs. The flowers are rosy pink and delicately scented. Among deciduous flowering shrubs we look in May for the bright yellow blossons of the Forsythia viridessima, the rosy Frunus triloba, the white Spirgaa pruntolia, flore pleno, and many of the varieties of lilacs and the tree preonies. In June, the Halesia tetraptera or silver hell is very attractive. The Detuzia aracilis is so well known that no one would think of being without it, and is also very eligible for forcing. Viburnums are in their glory this month. The weigelas follow in flowering. Besides the old W. rosea, the hortensis nivea, amabulis, Lavallei, with dark, reddish-purple flowers, and mana foliis rosea, the hortensis nivea, amabilis, Lavallei, with dark, reddish-purple flowers, and nava foliis variegatis, are among the best. Cornus sanguinea is very ornamental, especially in winter. The white-fringe tree (Chionanthus), Josika lilac and Deutzia crenata, flore plene, are most desirable. In July the Spirea callosa, double and single, flower, and indeed continue nearly all summer. and are valuable on that account. In August we have the altheas and the magnificent Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Buist's variegated althea is very striking and effective, and holds its variegation excellently.

IN HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, IN HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS,
Mr. Barker urged that more attention should be
given to delphiniums. Few plants make a finer
show in the flower garden and shrubbery; they
are easily cultivated in any good garden soil, but
if well enriched it is all the better. The pentstemons have not yet had the place they deserve,
if hardy; but further trial is necessary. For centres of beds the Eulalia Japonica is excellent; it
flowers late in the season, and is one of the bandsomest of all ornamental grasses, and for winter somest of all ornamental grasses, and for winter bouquets is invaluable. The irises are a very ornamental genus, having all the beauty of the finest tropical flowers without their cost. The Iris Pseudacorus is worth growing for the beauty of its foliage; it does test in a moist place. The native species of lilles should receive more attention; they are quite as desirable as any of the foreign. Solidago rigida is one of the best of the many golden rods. Epimedium macranthum is a unique and beautiful plant, which no one who has once seen it will be without. Yucca angustifolia and Yucca filamentosa are desirable; the latter is very beautiful in clumbs on the lawn. At expression Gray's grounds the large clumps with a background of ledges are very striking.

How to Start Plants. If a large number of plants of perunia and Phlox Drummondii are wanted for planting out, it will be well to start them soon. Those not having the facilities of a greenhouse or a plantframe can make use of the window with a little extra care. Pots or shallow pans or boxes should be filled with some light soil and the seed sown therein. The soil should be light, porous and rich. Some good garden soil, mixed with old, decayed manure, well commingled and run through a sieve to take out all the coarse parts may be mixed with an equal amount of fine leaf-mould and half as much sharp sand. This will make a soil that the water can pass through freely, and will not crust or bake on the top, and through which the plantlets can easily push themselves and extend their roots. When separate colors and varieties are to be raised, the

SHOULD BE DONE LIGHTLY AND CAREFULLY. so as not to disturb the surface or drench the soil. When the plants have made their appearance they should have the benefit of the best light, and be kept in a temperature of 65° to 70° in the dattime, and not less than 55° at night. When the plants have made a few leaves, and begin to crowd each other, they should be carefully lifted and transplanted separately into other boxes, where they will have room to develop, and can receive the light and air on all sides. A s-cond transplanting a few weeks later will be desirable, and the plants will be the stockier and better-rooted for this extra labor expended desirable, and the plants will be the stockier and better-rooted for this extra labor expended on them. Give air at suitable times, and by watchful care and attention keep the plants in vicorous growth until they are ready to take their place in the open grounds, for which they may be prepared by gradually exposing them more and more to the air, and thus hardening them off. If the weather should promise to be dry when the proper time arrives to plant out, rake the beds over and proceed with the work, and afterwards give each plant a little water and provide some slight shade; there is nothing better in this way than a handful of newly-cut crass laid thinly over each plant. The grass shades for a day or two, but, as it dries, gradually exposes the plants to the sun, which they are thus enabled to bear. The after culture is to stir the ground and keep it free from weds.

The Foreythias.

The Forsythias.

In the early spring, when the number of flowering shrubs is but limited, the Forsythias are among the most conspicuous, both the shrubbygrowing Forsythi viridissima and the climbing, Forsythia Fortunei being then tsually one mass or golden blossoms. The first of these, Forsythia viridissima, is one of fortune's many introductions from China. It forms a free-growing deciduous shrub, the flowers of which are produced before the foliage, and are of a golden yellow, the leaves being bright green and willow-like. This Forsythia succeeds well alpost anywhere, and though unusually severe frests, such as we experienced last winter in some places, injure the flowers, yet in many others they sustain no harm. The plant itself seems proof against any amount of cold. This shrub is well adopted for forcing, as, flowering as it does naturally fery early, it requires but little heat to bring it on, and the masses of gayly-colored blossomshave a pleasing effect associated with those of other subjects. The next species, Forsythia Forlunci, is, as has been stated, a climbing plant, and a worthy rival or companion to Jasminum nudiforum, although the latter is the first to open, as growing Forsythi viridissima and the climbing,

IT FLOWERS IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION, while the leaves of this are both simple and compound. For covering walls this kind is very suitable. It should be fastened to the wall until it is densely covered, and then the long, graceful branches should be allowed to hap out naturally to their full extent; thus treated, whether in flower or not, it is a really beautiful object. This species was introduced from Japan by Fortune in 1861, and, like its congener, is perfectly bardy. Under the name of Forsythia suspensa we have one that differs but little, if any, from Forsythia Fortune; in fact, I have been inable to detect the difference; for instance, suspensa is said to bear simple leaves and Fortunei compound ones, but the two kinds of foliage may often be found on the same branch. Forsythias succeed well grated on privet, and, when standard high, suspensa then forms a weeping plant. There is, however, no occasion to graft for the purposes of proparation, as both species stike freely from cuttings.

The Carnation IT FLOWERS IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION,

Next after the rose I know of no plant that will give more satisfaction than the erpetual flowering carnation. There is no particular skill reing carnation. There is no paticular skill required to grow it properly, and yet it is partial to certain conditions of temperature and moisture, especially during winter. Cuttings taken off now, with a "heel," that is with a very slight portion of the main stem attached, and placed in a box of clean sand, will root reddly if put in a cool room and covered with gliss. Do not give them a superabundance of water, neither must they be allowed to become dry. When rooted pot off into small pots and keep coo and moderately

PLANTED IN THE OPEN GROUND,
with the soil light and rich, when they will soon
start into active growth, and by autumn will form
fine, large clumps. If intended for winer blooming, all the flower buds should be removed as soon
as they appear during summer; but if for garden
decoration alone, they will furnish a fine crop of
flowers all the season through; that is, the freeblooming varieties. Early in autumn the clumps
must be very carefully litted, care being taken
not te break the ball of earth, and potted into sixinch pots, giving them plenty of drainage in the
way of broken pots and charcoal, and using decomposed sods and manure for soil. During winter the carnation is very partial to a cool atmosphere and very little water, merely sufficient to
k-ep them from being entirely dry, and on mild
days give fresh air freely. They delight in moisture on the foliage, which may be applied with a
"rubber spray," which forces the water out in
minute streams almost in the form of vapor. The
up the long shoots as they grow to slender stakes,
else they will be liable to break. PLANTED IN THE OPEN GROUND,

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL

A New Apportionment-A Menacing Comet -Movements of Leaves-To Cleanse a Solled Chamois Leather, Etc., Etc.

After the present Congress the House of Representatives will consist of 325 members. The present number is 293. The new distribution is based upon the census of 1880, and allows one member for every 151,912 inhabitants. The following table shows how many representatives each State will have, the number it now has, and the gain or loss:

Future Present number, number, Gain. ..325

and Texas in the ascertained upon a division. Finally, additional reprerentatives are given to the States having the largest remainders, until the full number of 325 is obtained. There was a strong effort made to secure the adoption number of 325 is obtained. There was a strong effort made to secure the adoption of a different plan, but the result of taking up with it seemed to so many people to be unjust that it was not carried. The great contest, however, was over the number of members. It is thought by some people that the House is already too large for good work. But congressmen were shrewd enough to see that if the number should be cut down, there would be fewer districts, and some of them must stay at home. The first House of Representatives, when there were but thirteen States, consisted of only sixty-five members—but three more than New York and Pennsylvania will electhereafter. There have been additions almost every ten years since, and now the number will be so great that all the members cannot be well accommodated in the Hail of Representatives. This circumstance alone will probably be sufficient to prevent future additions to the number. The hall cannot be enlarged, and it is not likely that a new capitol will be built to give lung-room to a few more congressmen.—[Youths' Companion.

An astronomical notice to quit has been served on the world at large by a no less eminent astron- for dis omer than Professor Proctor, whose learning and ability are acknowledged. In a recently-published essay he tells us that there is a very consucrable chance of a catastrophe only fifteen years hence, which may put an end to us and our earthly hopes and fears. Supposing Mr. Proctor's facts to be correctly stated, there does seem a remarkably good chance that in 1897 the san may suddenly break out into the same kind of intensity of heat and light which caused the conflagration in the star in the northern crown in 1866, when for a day or two the heat and light emitted by it became suddenly many hundreds of times greater than they were before, after which the star relapsed into its former relative insignificance. Those few days of violence, however, must have been enough to destroy completely all vegetable and animal life in the planets circulating round that sun, if such planets were in existence; and Mr. Proctorshows no little reason to believe that the same catastrophe may very probably happen to us, doubtless from a precisely similar cause, if the astronomers who believe that the comet of 1880 was identical both with the comet of 1883 and with the comet of 1668 should be right—which would imply that the same comet, with a rapidly diminishing period, its likely to return and fall into the sun, with all its meteoric appendages, in or about the year 1897. Mr. Proctor tells us that Professor Winnecke believes that the identity of the comets of 1843 and 1880 hardly admits of a doubt; while Mr. Marth thinks that both may be identical with the comet of 1668, its velocity having been reduced by its passage through the corona of the sun; so that on its next return, in a considerably reduced time, it may be altogether unable to pass out of the sphere of the sun's influence, and may precipitate itself, with all its meteoric train, into the mass of the sun. If this event occurs—as, at some return or other, Mr. Proctor believes to be nearly certain—there will certainly be an abrupt arrest of an enormous momentum, as the long omer than Professor Proctor, whose learning and ability are acknowledged. In a recently-pub-

Movements of Leaves.

Leaves, Mr. Darwin says, when they go to sleep, move either upwards or downwards; or in the case of the leaflets of compound leaves, for wards—that is, towards the apex of the leaf—or backwards, that is, towards its base; or again, they may rotate on their own axis without moving either upwards or downwards; but in almost every case the plane of the blade is so placed as to stand nearly or quite vertically at night. Moreover, the upper surface of each leaf, and more especially of each leaflet, is often brought into close contact with that of the opposite one, as the upper surfaces appear to require more protection than the lower. The evil effects which result if sleeping leaflets be prevented from pressing their upper surfaces together, so as to protect them from radiation, were well seen in experiments of Mr. Darwin in which he pressed down the leaflets of oxalis, marsilia, etc., so that they could not bring their upper surfaces into contact; the result was that the leaves were killed. Thus of twenty-four leaves of marsilia extended horizontally, exposed to the case of the leaflets of compound leaves, forwards—that is, towards the apex of the leaf—or backthe leaves were killed. Thus of twenty-four leaves of marsifia extended horizontally, exposed to the zenith and to unobstructed radiation, twenty were killed and one injured, whilst a relatively very small proportion of the leaves which had been allowed to go to sleep with their leaflets vertically dependent were killed or injured. Mr. Darwin noticed that the difference in the amount of dew on the pinned-open leaflets and on those which had gone to sleep was generally conspicuous, the latter being sometimes absolutely dry, whilst the leaflets which had been horizontal were coated with large beads of dew. Another fact observable was that when leaves were kept motionless they are more liable to injury than when they were slightly waved about by the wind, and thus got a little warmed by the surrounding air. To Cleanse a Soiled Chamols Leather.

Many workshops contain a dirty wash leather, which is thrown aside and wasted for the want which is thrown aside and wasted for the want of knowing how to clean it. Make a solution of weak soda and warm water, rub plenty of soft-soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours, then rub it well until it is quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water only, for then it would be so hard, when dry, as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles

moist. As soon as the weather becomes mild of the leather to separate and become soft like they may be of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing, wring it well in a rough towel and dry quickly, then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leather. In using a rough leather to touch up highly polished surfaces it is frequently observed to scratch the work; this is caused by particles of dust, and even hard rouge, that are left in the feather, and if removed by a clean rougy brush it will then give the brightest and best finish, which all good workmen like to see on their work.

> The skins of certain sharks are used in jewelry or sleeve buttons and the like, and when dried and cured take a polish almost equal to that of stone, and greatly resemble the fossil coral porties. The vertebræ of the shark are always in demand for canes. The opening illed with marrow during life is now fitted with a steel or iron rod. The side openings are filled with mother-of-pearl, and when polished the cane is decidedly ornamental. In India, in 1880, \$300,000 worth of shark flus were shaped to China for food. In the islands of the Pacific the fish is in great demand for its teeth, which are manufactured into weapons of various kinds, ranging from spears to swords and daggers. The teeth are all serrared or saw-edged, and make terrible wounds. The base of the tooth is bored with some small instrument, and forty to fifty of them are tied or lashed to a hardwood sword, forming the edge. The hilt is also protected by crosspieces armed in the same way. So effective are these weapons that the natives of these islands wear an armor made of rope especially to protect themselves from the shark's teeth. and cured take a polish almost equal to that of

HOUSEHOLD ART.

Italian Landscape Painting on Class.

The following instructions are for what is

known as "Italian landscape painting on glass," "Ivorytype," "Crystaltype," etc.: "Ivorytype," "Crystaltype," etc.;

1—Procure your lithograph or engraving for your design to transfer on glass, and cut the margin off around your picture; this done, lay your picture in a pan of clean water till it sinks, after which remove it and lay it between dry papers, so as to absorb the most of the water again. Old newspapers will answer for that purpose.

2—This done, clean your glass and wipe it dry; then cover it with demar varioish, spreading it at the same time evenity all over with a flat varish brush, so that there is no spot left uncovered; this done, lay it away so that the varnish can flow smoothly.

tacky), so that the varnish will not stick to your fingers when touched, but snap when your finger is removed, then lay your picture upon the table, ingers when touched, but snap when your finger is removed, then lay your picture upon the table, or any smooth surface, with the face or front side up, and hold your varnished glass on it, with the period you want the picture on the glass. Lay the glass down carefully, pressing lightly; this will unite your varnished glass and the face of your picture.

4—This cone, take a piece of dry paper and lay on the back of your picture where you see blisters or air bubbles upon the surface, and press them lightly with your flogers from the ceutre of the picture outwards; these must be pressed out until there are no more to be seen between the surface of the picture, or you will roll up the paper and show the picture, or you will roll up the paper and should be picture, or you will roll up the paper and spoil the picture, or you will roll up the paper and spoil the picture.

5—When the blisters are all removed set the picture aside and let it remain until the varnish is dry and hard (which will require at least twelve hours), then wet the paper with water and rub it with your fingers until all the paper is removed but a light film, the print will remain; then let it remain twenty minutes to dry; and that will remain; then let it remain twenty minutes to dry; and that will remain twenty minutes to dry; and that will remain twenty minutes to dry; and that will remain to the arm of the surface and form of every figure and portion of your design as designated by your lithograph or engraving, using artists' colors and brusses. Colors must be used according to the nature of your design and scenery in the picture. Lay your colors on heavily; mix demar varnish with them before using them. No shading is required, as that is done by the lithograph or engraving.

7—In pairting the figure of a person first pain the eyes and hair and let them dry, then the desh color, then the draperies. Backgrounds and oraperies are varied according to the tasse of the

color, then the draperies. Backgrounds and draperies are varied according to the taste of the

EXPLANATIONS.

In painting the eyes, first paint the white of the dyke brown and a little raw sienna, mixed; for blue, white and a little Persian blue, mixed; flesh tints, Naples yeilow, scarlet lake and silver white, mixed, to give the desired tint. Blend the cheeks and lips with a little more scarlet lake mixed with the flesh color; dabile the cheeks with your fingers, so as to blend them well. Colors gener-ally used for draperies are as follows: For buff, Naples yellow; for orange, chroma walls Naples yellow; for orange, chrome yellow and very little scarlet lake mixed; for white, silver white; for blue, mix white and Persian blue; for green, chrome yellow and Persian blue (or emerald green); for purple, search, the search of the

8—For trunks and branches of trees mix Vandyke brown, raw sienna and silver white; for foliage mix chrome yeilow and Prussian blue, and vary with the browns; for earth raw sienna and white mixed; for rocks mix Vandyke brown, white and raw sienna; for water mix Prussian blue, white and a very small quantity of green; for distant fulls make it a little deeper blue; to make sky mix Prussian blue and white applied in the following manner: First paint the portion next to the tops of the hills, trees, etc., with entire white, then mix a very small quantity of next to the tops of the hills, trees, etc., with entre white, then mix a very small quantity of Prusslan blue as you go upwards on the picture. If you want a warm appearance on the horizon, mix a small quantity of scarlet lake, so as to give it a red tinge. Colors generally used for backgrounds are Vandyke brown, raw stenna and white, varied light or dark with more or less white mixed in it; or still another way, backgrounds can be painted after the rest is done, by mixing all the different sorts together that are left.

mixing all the different sorts together that are left.

Explanations.—The following are the necessary colors: Naples yellow, chrome yellow, yellow ochre, emerald green, scarlet lake, Prussian blue, burnt sienna, raw sienna, Vandyke brown, ivory black, silver white.

List of Materials Used.—One pallet board and knife, one flat varnish brush, three sizes of artists' brushes, sufficient amount of demar varnish, and turpentine for washing brushes in. Good brushes are worth from ten to twenty-five cents each, and colors, ten cents. Be careful not to mix too much paint at once, for if you do it will dry and be good for nothing.

PENSIONING FACTORY HANDS.

A New York State Manufacturer's Plan for Retaining and Retiring His Work

for Retaining and Retiring His Workmen.

The little village of Dolgeville, in Herkimer county, N. Y., has the only manufactory of sounding-boards in the world, and the only factory for making plano felts in this country. The work gives employment to 480 people. When the piano felt factory was brought here, in 1874, the village contained less tuan 100 inhabitants, and the single tannery that aloae had utilized the stream, which has an unfailing current of 6000 horse power, haddong ceased oper tions. Now the village has over 1000 inhabitants and there is a constant and growing demand for new houses. In 1875 9089 pounds of biano felts were manufactured here; in 1881 the total was 25,600 pounds. Five years ago every plano firm manufactured its own sounding boards, and the attempt on the part of a single firm to suit the tastes of all plano men was regarded as an innovation that would never succeed. Now the boards are shipped in large quantities to European countries, and the domestic demand keeps ahead of the supply. In 1876 but 260 boards were turned out at the Dolgeville factory. Last year 52,000 sounding boards were made and sold. This is the work of one man. In 1866 a German lad of 18 landed in New York with the piano trade at his finger ends, and twenty-five cents in his pocket. As soon as he got work that enabled him to live he turned his thoughts to doing something for himself and in a small way began the manufacture of feltings used by pianomakers. His experiments were pursued with unflagging industry until he had succeeded in producing an article which proved more acceptable to the piano-makers than anything they could import. When this point was reached the work of manufacture was fairly entered upon at Brooklyn, but was subsequently transferred to Dolgeville. All the machinery had to be invented and adapted for the purpose, and this occasioned long and vexatious delays and endless experiments. But success can at last, and the grave factories are kept running might and day. One secret of the success of Mr

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Fashions of the Season-What to Wear and How to Wear It-London Fashions-Fancy Work-Selected Receipts.

Announcements of spring openings are already

made, and merchants inform us that the goods are entirely new, just imported, etc. We must say the styles strikingly resemble those of last not complain. Designs for making show that skirts trimmed with three or four dounces, with a draped scarf across the front and bouffant frapery, are to be a leading style. The flounces another stylish skirt has six bias and quite full flounces, with drapery caught very high on the left side. Another skirt has four gathered ances, about six inches in depth. The bottom of the skirt is edged with a double plaiting out three inches deep, and cach flounce headed with one similar plaiting. The per drapery is very bouffant over the mps and is headed with one similar plating. The upper draperv is very bouffant over the inps and back; the waist is an old-fashioned bodice. This is a right pretty style for figured and plain satine, or spotted and plain cambries. The fancy borders that were so much used last summer, and also bordered the serges and cashmeres in self color for winter, bid fair to be quite the favorite this season. Another fancy is sheer linen lawns and cambries trimmed with lace embrodiery. Indeed, from present appearances, it would seem the fashion of wash goods was hardly commenced last year, so much do we hear regarding the dainty costumes in the above fabrics, both in white and white grounds with colored figures or dots, and the new satinets, that are as bandsome as silk. Laces are used to match the color of all goods, and siks, gremadines, and goods of like itk, will be trimmed with Spanish lace of the same shade. Very delicate shades in Spanish lace are also manufactured and imported for millinery purposes, and from all directions the impression is given that it is to be a lace season. o be a lace season, THE MARKING-DOWN SEASON IS NOT YET OVER,

to be a lace season.

THE MARKING-DOWN SEASON IS NOT YET OVER, and the bargains offered are surprising. There is but liktle use in enumerating, for our readers have learned with us that, by the time they read, accide and send for something thus lauded, some one on the spot has secured it. The better way is to decide and send, being in advance of the bargains so reduced. Satin, in both black and colors, is much used for reception and visiting tollets. Black, combined with color, has been a favorite costume all winter, and as most of our readers desire to combine fashion, beauty and economy, we will say to them that a black satin may be made to be worn by itself for street or church, and at small entertainments, by the addition of bright ribbons, a lace fichu, or colored plush, or crane-shirred collar, lace trimmed. The same costume may furnish a part of one for a very claborate entertainment. It is quite the fashion now to trim the sides of dress skirts with panels of the same in shirred puffs, or sets of points, etc. When this is done, to insert a tablier front of rose, cream, mauve, cardinal, or any color one may fancy, and full pours over the hips, this mingling with black satin and forming a three-quarter trained skirt. The corsage may be round or pointed, or it may be in princess form (the back in one), or it may be in orincess form (the back in one), or it may be the original basque with the skirt put over it at the waist, and the long sleeves replaced by elbow sleeves, the neck turned in V shape, and worn with an edge of real lace, or filled in with a tule, or a real lace plastron. Or, one may get Spanish net and lace and have a colored satin, cardinal, or pink, or ivory, or any of the yellow browns, making the uress itself quite plain; have a lace polonaise or skirt drapery, trimming the front of the skirt with flounces of the lace edge, if drapery, the corsage may be a jacket or a round waist, worn under a sasil-belt of the same color as satin. A great quantity of watered silk is worn. It is very pretty and stylish for married ladies, Young ladies wear it, but it has a dowager look not in keeping with their bonny faces. AT A RECENT MASQUERADE

AT A RECENT MASQUERADE
we noticed some costumes that were right pretty.
The "Girofle" was made of blue satinet, cut on
the bottom in points, a tiny gilt bell fastened to
each; following the points were three rows of
narrow git galloon. This skirt rellover two plaited
lace flounces. The draped tunic was of figured
satinet—this very bright, with a dash of gold color
through it—and was bordered with a row of the
bells. The waist was of the plain blue, opening
over a chemisette of very pale blue and lace. The
elbow sleeves had a deep, upturned cuff of the
pale blue, with lace talling over the arm; necklace
and bracelets of bells; a large hat of gray feit, and bracelets of bells; a large hat of gray felt, lined with blue; the brim was slashed on the sides and in the back, the points turned up, and each finished with a tiny bell. A Spanish dress was made of reckand black satin, the red skirt finished with goldend black satin, the red skirt finished with gold and black embroidery. A gray over-drapery was finished with gold fringe and gold ornaments. The waist, of red satin, was cut in points, laced in the back, and a lace plastron, over which it laced with gold cord; the waist edged with the gold fringe and embroidery. A Spanish omb, and the shoulder under a bunch of yellow

London Fashions. A new note has been struck as regards the mantles now being prepared for spring wear. They are to be short. The sleeves may probably be very long, and there are, in fact, indications that the sleeves of outer garments may possibly absorb as great a quantity of material as the whole of the remainder of the mantle. The world will, in one respect, benefit by the novel shortness of what are called from factors." in the milliners world, for it will be able now to see all the elaboration lawished upon the trimming of the skirt or the finishing of the tunic, and to mark, without difficulty, the exact dimensions of the crinolette. Sensible people are hoping for the utter absence of this appendage, but we shall not know until Easter what destiny is to do for us in the matter. Those adventurous spirits who rush into the very newest fashions directly they are rumored abroad, and before they are established in favor, are looking forward to a complete revolution in the matter of skirts. We are promised the kind of simplicity which costs much more lution in the matter of skirts. We are promised the kind of simplicity which costs much more than elaboration. A skirt trimmed with one ruche round the edge, and otherwise perfectly plain, sounds like moderation indeed, but when the skirt is made of some costly fabric—whether velvet, satin, silk or brocade—a different view presents itself. Then, again, the cut of a plain skirt must be unexceptionable. A false snip of the scissors MAY BE CRAFTILY CONCEALED

MAY BE CRAFTILY CONCEALED by the clever disposition of flounce or frill, and even a greater fault may be remedied by the addition of a daintily-devised tunic or panier, which no one would discover to be supplementary to the original design. If the fourreau siyle of dress really succeeds in establishing itself among us, there will be an end to these deft economies, which, after all, do but prove the inferiority of the dressmaker as compared with the tailor. Princess Beatrice has just had a very pretty dress made for her by Messrs. Redfern of Cowes. The material is soft fawn-colored vicuna cloth. Princess Beatrice has just had a very pretty dress made for her by Messrs. Redfern of Cowes. The material is soft, fawn-colored vicuna cloth, trimmed with striped molre, and a new handwoven gold broche braid, with buttons to match. As this dress was made with a habit bodice, we may infer the continued popularity of this form. Cashmere shawls are still cut up into polonaises to be worn over a velvet skirt, either black, brown or some dark color which harmonizes with that of the cashmere. English women have never yet been able to drape themselves gracefully in shawls. A French woman seems to accomplish the feat without effort and by the exercise of a kind of instinct. It is somewhere about the shoulders that an English woman goes wrong, but were it possible to define the exact point of failure, it would be a simple matter to apply the remedy. Her cashmere shawl being, therefore, an unsatisfactory and unavailable garment, in which she looks the merest bundle, she is quite right to cut it up into a dress or mantle. The texture is always delightful, and the amount of wear to be extracted from these Indian cashesers is something fabulous.

THEY HAVE, HOWEVER, A FAULT. THEY HAVE, HOWEVER, A FAULT.

They have, however, a fault.

They gather to themselves every atom of dust and every scrap of loose cotton, wool or other foreign matter, with which a lady's dress should have nothing in common. It is true that they part with these encumbrances as readily as they contract them, on a timely admonition from the clothes-brush, but this good quality by no means obviates the original fault. Those cashmeres in which the most brilliant colors are skilfully interwoven in some design of exquisite subtlety are more becoming than the browns and grays in which rampoor chuddahs are usually seen. The great variety or mingled tints in these gives almost the same effect as does an artistic roughness to any surface—such, for instance, as in fur, plush, velvet or serge. The value of this roughness as a becoming quality in dress material ness to any surface—such, for instance, as in fur, plush, velvet or serge. The value of this roughness as a becoming quality in dress material has scarcely been sufficiently recognized, but in matters like this we are certainly improving. The following is a good instance of the mode of making one of the above dresses: The skirt is of rifie-green velvet, or of the better kind of velveteen. The sole trimming consists of one flounce, placed round the edge, and composed of algernate triple plaits of green velvet and soufflets of the cashinere. The bodice is made of the cashinere, double-breasted, and fastened with buttons in various tints of enamel on a dark green ground. A small gathered chemisette of the velvet is inserted beneath the lapels, and comes up high in the neck, ending in an upright frill, also of the velvet. The basque of the bodice is pointed in front, boldly cut away on the hips, in a sweeping curve, and continued in long coat-tails down the back. The arrangement of the cashinere upon the skirt is original. A flat, horizontal plaiting of the velvet about three inches wide is fastened down the centre of the front by means of buttons similar to those already described.

They are not only very ornamental articles, but very useful ones as well, especially where one or more members of a family, who like their tea hot, as most of them do, necessarily are often detained later than the rest of the family, and when it is later than the rest of the family, and when it is not always convenient to send the teapot to be kept warm on the fire. Tea cosies, being lined with cotton batting, when placed over the teapot, effectually prevent any of the steam from escaping, and consequently the tea is kept hot for a great length of time. Tea cosies are quite simple in construction. Those for general use I have seen usually made

of some bright-colored cloth—scarlet and cardinal seeming to be the favorite colors. Generally the sides are embroidered or braided, with a fancy design on one and a monogram on the other. In making them it is best first to cut out of paper a pattern shaped like half an oval, rather pointed at the top, cutting two pieces alike from them together, and see that it is large enough to cover the teapot it is to be used over, with several inches to spare all around; then with cotton batting, and stitch the two pieces together; then line with silesta of some light color, and finish with sewing around the outside edge a heavy silk cord. Some tea cosies are made either of silk, satin or plush, or of those materials combined, and look very handsome.

Japanese Vases.

Every one is familiar with, and perhaps, also, little tired of jars, vases, etc., of pottery painted in various colors and covered with decaleomanie pictures. Now, there can be made vases in a similar manner, with no greater cost or trouble, which, by using pictures of a Japanese character, can be made to look decidedly oriental, and can hardly be distinguished, unless examined closely, from real Japanese ones. You will also find their much more lasting and satisfactory, for they can be dusted and washed with impunity. Take vases or jars of common transparent glass, choosing those that will admit the efficiency of pagodas, figures of men and women, flowers, butterflies, insects, etc. Cover the face of each picture with any clear gum or muchage, and press it on the inside of the vase, face outward, of course; be careful to see that all the edges are gummed securely to the glass. Arrange largest pictures first, and then cover, as entirely as you can, all the intervening spaces with flavors and hypers is on the result not a very in various colors and covered with decalcomanie tirely as you can, all the intervening spaces with flowers and butterflies, being careful not to overlap the pictures. When these are all thoroughly dry paint the entire surface of the vase inside, covering all the pictures with paint of a pale green to a color. The pictures, being between the glass

Knot Stitch.

Mrs. C. B. F. recommends herring-bone stitch and knot stitch for a light, pleasant shawl, the latter with Shetland floss on a needle one-third inch in diameter. She works the knot stitch as follows:

inch in diameter. She works the knot stitch as follows:

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by three, with two extra stitches on each side for edge stitches.

First row—Purl.
Second row—Plain.
Third row—Purl.
Fourth row—Knit edge stitches; then put the right needle through after the third loop, throw wool around, draw the loop through and place it over the point of left needle; put two more loops on the left needle in precisely the same way; the first three stitches are now turned into six; work them off by knitting two together, first stitch (that is, from the back of the loops) three times; repeat from *.

repeat from *.

Repeat these four rows for the length desired.

Another knot stitch is made thus: Cast on any number of stitches. First row—Over twice, knit one; repeat to the and.

Second row—Knit one, purl one, throw the second stitch over the third, and then throw the first over; repeat to end of row.

Repeat these two rows.

Woollen Fringe. Have some ends ready cut. Cast on seven

Have some ends ready tut. Case of settlehes.

First row—Kult one, bring the wool forward, knit two together; take one or more of the cut lengths and double hang it on the right-hand needle; knit two stitches; bring the double ends of wool forward; knit one stitch; put the ends back and knit the last stitch.

Second row—Knit every stitch plain, taking up with the fourth stitch the loops of fringe wool, being careful not to split them; continue to the end of the row plain.

Third row—Same as first.

Fourth row—Same as second. Repeat.

Knitting Stockings. First-Seam one, knit two, seam one, knit four, epeat all around. Knit second, third and fourth he same. Fifth—Seam one, knit two, seam one, take off two, knit two, put on two and knit one. Repeat all around. Begin again at first round.

GLOBE RECEIPTS.

Take out the contents of a pint can and remove all bits of skin and bone, drain off the fluid and mince the fish fine. For a white sauce boil a pint of milk, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of cornof milk, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, and add two tablespoonfuls of butter, with salt and pepper to one's liking; prepare one pint finely-powdered breadcrumbs; put a thin layer of crumbs in bottom of a pudding dish, then a layer of the white sauce; repeat these layers for the whole, ending with crumbs; then bake in the oven until the top crumbs are a handsome brown. This is a delicious and nourishing dish for breakfast or tea, and is served as a fish course at dinner.

Salmon Croquettes.

Prepare the fish just as above. Mix it theroughly with an equal quantity of boiled rice, adding a little melted butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Mould into small sausage-shaped forms, and roll them first in finely-powdered crackers, then in beaten egg yolk, and again in the cracker crumbs. Fryin hot fat like doughnuts. A palatable, nutritious food, easily prepared, and as the egg prevents the entrance of much fat they are readily digestible.

Take half a pound of nice, fresh butter, put it into a large saucepan and let it melt slowly, but not brown at all. Cut up very finely ten good-sized onions, put them into the melted butter, dredge in a little flour, and let the onions stew slowly for fifteen or twenty minutes, stirring them occasionally. Then pour in a quart of holling water, dredge in a little more flour, and mix all well together. Add a teacupful of sweet milk, and boil for fifteen minutes, stirring often. Beat up the yolks of two eggs, and after the sonp is taken from the fire stir them in rapidly for a few minfrom the fire stir them in rapidly for a few min-utes. Serve with bits of toasted bread in the tureen. Season with salt and pepper, but not till just before taking up, as the butter will nearly

salt it enough. Fruit Pudding.

Fruit Pudding.

To make a plain fruit pudding take one cup of sugar, one-half cup butter and two eggs, and bear together; then add a cup of sour milk and one teaspoonful of soda, three cups of flour and one cup of chopped raisins; spices to taste. Put in a mond and steam two hours.

Another way which is very nice: Take one and a half cups of flour, one cup of breadcrumbs, one cup of raisins, half a cup of currants, two nutmegs, one cup of suet chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a wineglass of brandy, a wineglass of svrup, and a little milk if necessary; mix very thoroughly; the tir in a cloth as tight as possible, and boil fast five or six hours serve with sauce.

A Reef Ple.

Cold roast beef no enion, one tomato, pepper and salt, one dozen boiled potatoes. Cut the cold beef in thin slices and put a layer on the bottom of your dish. Shake in a little flour, pepper and salt, cut up and add a tomato (if in season) gronion, finely chopped, then another layer of beef and seasoning until your dish is full; if you have any gravy put it in; have ready a dozen potatoel, boiled and mashed, with butter and salt, spread over the pie an inch thick; bake twenty-five minutes or a little more.

Egg Mince-Meat.

Fig Mince-Meat.

Six hard-boiled eggs, shred very fine; doubted the quantity of beef suct, chopped very small one pound of currants, washed and dried; the peel of one large or two small lemons, minced up six tablespoonfuls of sweet wine, a little mach nutmeg and salt, with sugar to your taste; add one-quarter pound of candied orange and citron cut into thin slices. Mix all well together, and press it into a jar for use. Rich Brownbread.

Four cups corn-meal, two cups rye, graham or other flour, three cups sweet milk, two cups sout milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful salt, two heaped-up teaspoonfuls of soda. Pour into a three quart basin and steam steadily for two hours and a half; then place the loaf in the oven about three quarters of an hour, and if the oven is not too hot you will have a loaf of brownbread fit for a promium. Irish Cabbage.

Chop a fine medium-sized head of cabbage, and season with butter, pepper and salt; add water enough to cook until very tender; then, when almost dry, add a cup of thick, sweet cream, and simmer a few minutes longer. A good way is to use half cream and half vinegar for those who prefer cabbage with vinegar; or those who have no cream can use milk thickened with a little flour.

Crackness. Cracknels. Beat up eight eggs with the same number of

spooniuls of water and a grated nutmer. Pour them on three quarts of flour and add sufficient water to make the flour into a thick paste. Then mix with it two pounds of butter, roll it into cracknels and bake them on tiu plates. Sugar Cookies Without Eggs. Two cups granulated sugar, two cups melted butter, one cup sour milk, small teaspoonful soda, spice to taste; knead, roll thin, bake in a moderately not oven. These cookies will keep for weeks, even in 'hot weather, without moulding, unless the cellar closet is very damp.

Rice Drops.

Boil rice to a mush; when cold, heat three eggs well and stir in; add teaspoonful of yeast powder, sprinkle of salt; drop a tablespoonful at a time in boiling lard; when brown, take out and Mrs. Spafford's Cream Cake.

A cupful each of sugar and cream, a half-tea-spoonful of sods, the same of nutmer, cunamon and salt, two cupfuls of flour; bake in a sheet.

Molasses Doughunts. One cup molasses, one cup sour milk or butter-milk, two eggs, one spoonful melted butter, one easpeobful sods. Fry in hot lard.

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A NEW STORY-"A BOY HERO-" March

A NEW STORY IN PREPARATION BY OLIVER OPTIC, IN APRIL. Address, THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

If recent cable reports are to be credited, Russia indorses Skobeleff's speech to the Servian students, and is prepared to take the consequences. Russia, in fact, has placed a cnip on his shoulder.

Jay Gould let a few friends of his into his private office the other day and showed them several huge packages of stocks and other securities. Two detectives, "armed to the teeth," stood guard over the precious store and kept their eyes on Sage and his companions. Even Gould knew that it would not be safe to trust street gamblers with loose collateral if the means of egress were reasonably bandy. The committee report Mr. Gould pretty "solid."

A Washington correspondent says that Blaine's reference to the Chattanooga campaign of General Rosecrans has so alienated Garfield's closest friends that the Maine schemer will be vigorously opposed by the leading Half-Breeds if he should come up as a candidate for the nomination in 1884. With the Guiteau and Garfield Republicans against him, we don't very well see how he can go into any national convention with a substantial following. But, then, Blaine is a parties, no matter who stood in the heard of." very active worker.

The action of the Republican caucus in voting to antagonize the Carlisle bill for the reduction of internal revenue puts the party in direct opposition to the ways and means compare favorably with any American mittee, which was understood to have practically decided to report Mr. Carlisle's bill substantially as drafted. Judge Kelley of delphia detectives were imported to take the Pennsylvania was on record as in favor of a reduction in the tax on whiskey and tobacco, but the caucus vote makes it impossible to submit a bill containing a provision to that

The small-pox scourge is making terrible bavoc in several sections of Penusylvania, and spreading with alarming rapidity. Bethlehem seems to be the principal sufferer so far. Business is almost wholly suspended, the schools are closed, all the manufactories have ceased operations, and the CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!! strictest quarantine is maintained. Diamond-thieves by assisting them to escape, but if Mr. Arthur is mixed up in this business be is become infected, and the disease seems to be extending to the surrounding towns. Our health officers should be particularly careful and vigilant just now.

> The assurances given by the Czar of his pacific intentions are not credited in Germany. Skobeleff's speech was a menace to the Teutonic races, and the fact that Russian influence is exercised in behalf of the Slavic insurgents in the Austrian tributary provinces seems to afford sufficient proof that the general's sentiments are approved in high Russian circles. A war between Germany and Russia would seriously imperil the peace of Europe. France and England could bardly remain neutral, and Austria and Italy would be compelled to take a hand in the fray. The overtures recently made to the Nihilists by the Czar were evidently intended to prepare the way for a unification of Russia, so that if the relations existing between the two empires should become more strained, and finally result in an open rupture, the Russians could take the field without much fear of an internal revolution. A war between Germany and Russia must come some time, and it may

come sooner than is anticipated.

It is a little strange that with all the organizations and societies to prevent "man's inhumanity to man," not one of these has ever vet attempted to do away with the cruelty of compelling drivers and conductors of horsecars to stand during their hours of labor. This is one of the most inhuman practices that benevolent societies have not yet reformed. And it is made all the more inhumen by the fact that there is not the slightest shadow of excuse for it. Seats might be provided upon both platforms that would occupy but little space, and at the same time embrace immeasurably the comfort of driver and conductor, to say nothing of lessening the liability to disease which their exposure makes necessary. That men should be subjected to this unnecessary disconfort and injury is a ghastly sarcasm upon the humanity of which we boast. If horse car companies will not provide seats for their employes, other States should follow the example of New Jersey, the Legislature of which has recently passed and the Governor signed a bill making it compulsory.

Senator Logan of Illinois is troubled over the surplus in the treasury, and he wants to divert it to some purpose which will bring his party credit and his friends profit. He proposes to apply some of it to educational purposes in the South. He deplores the lack of zeal displayed by some of the Southern Commonwealths in this direction. Millions should be voted for this purpose, he says, where only paltry thousands are is more than likely that twice that sum will now given. The New York Herald makes this point against the proposition, and gives | efforts the last fifteen months. Mr. Logan some sound advice at the same time: "If the delinquent Commonwealths can- labor question. Of course it is a hard climate not be induced to give generously toward the | to stand, but the majority of the men thus far education of their children it is not probable that they would be spurred into more energetic | the Paris boulevards than useful at the face of action by allowing them to fall back on the a cut." Owing to weather discomforts the national treasury. In a short time we may find them leaning on that staff of support altogether. It is amazing that a \$450. There certainly can be nothing very gentleman of Mr. Logan's democratic cheering about such a prospect. It will thus antecedents should broach such a proposition. The question of education is one cusable mistakes. with which the general government should not meddle. It is none of its business. Mr. Logan is probably troubled over the treasury in the way of canal-cutting has been done surplus, and is anxious to make a raid on it that is, no work worthy of the name when as-

wishes to do a real service to the country let him help to lift these loads from the people. The schools will then take care of them-

THE UPRISING OF LABOR.

The numerous labor strikes in the country are attracting considerable attention. Thousands of coal-miners, iron-workers and mill operatives are on strike. As business is good and there is plenty of money in the country these labor troubles are creating some surprise; but the reason for them is very simple. The fact is that after the panic of 1873 the working classes expected to labor for low wages until times were better, and did not grumble. Times did improve, and the moneyed interests recovered from the effects of the panic, but the capitalists have not kept their promises to the laborers. The price of living also increased, until now some of the necessaries of life approximate in price to what they cost during the war and directly after it, but wages have not been proportionally in-

creased. Then, too, a most prolific source of strikes is the absurd tariff which has not benefited American labor and American industries as the high protectionists predicted. On the contrary, the burden of taxation has increased and the present tariff law has worked to the aggrandizement of the few as against the rights of the many. We have a good illustration of this in the strike of mill operatives at Lawrence, as thus shown by the Lawrence "The stock of the Pacific mills, of a par value of \$1000, is worth \$2000 in the market today. For a period of twenty years the corporation has paid its stockholders annual dividends of from 16 to 24 per cent, and with its surplus earnings, after payment of these big dividends, bas built additional costly mills, and is about to build another, and has otherwise increased the value of its property. And yet, with this remarkable record of past and present prosperity and great profits, the corporation proposes to cut down the wages of its operatives on the pretence that it cannot afford to pay the present wage rate. Here we have a illustration of how protection protects

American labor!" Practical instances of this description conclusively show the manuer in which the working classes are held in subjection. When the tariff is modified, because as it stands now it only means low wages to laborers and a high cost of living, the condition of workingmen will be alleviated, better wages paid, our industries benefited, and strikes of rare occur-

PROTECTING THE THIEVES,

William A. Cook, special counsel for the government in the Star route prosecutions, has retired from the service, and in giving his reasons therefor, places the present administration in a predicament that would be awkward for any but a Republican crowd accustomed to the most barefaced compounding of felonies for the sake of barmony in the Mr. Cook states that Presiparty. dent Garfield instructed him to push the cases and convict the guilty way, but after the death of Garfield all his plans were systematically frustrated and his most efficient assistants frozen out, one after another. A. M. Gibson, who was most active in exposing the rascalities of the postal service, was squeezed out of the case, and all the detectives employed to watch the jury and witnesses were removed. The fact that Philaplaces of those who were discharged is in itself deeply significant, for a more thoroughly corrupt and mercenary body of men than the detectives of Philadelphia would be hard to States civil service. Surrounded by such agents and hampered in every possible way by the officers selected by the new administration to "assist" him, Mr. Cook realized that the prosecution must fail ignominiously, and felt compelled to retire from the case.

The administration may and probably will secure the hearty support of the Star route making the biggest mistake of his life. The American people have submitted very patiently to be plundered and swindled and deceived by Republican rings, but this trick of perpetually protecting the pirates and frustrating every effort to put a Republican into the penitentiary has been played too often, and one of these days some eminent savior of the country will get hoisted out of the presidential chair by a fifty-million bootpower kick that will cause him to imagine the entire universe one gigantic expedited Star

President Arthur says little, and conse quently gets credit for doing a powerful lot of thinking, but if he thinks to win the respect and confidence of the people by permitting all the thieves in his party to escape, he must be in a very complicated state of mind.

M. DE LESSETS' SCHEME.

The lack of progress, so far as the work on the Panama canal project is concerned, is beginning to attract considerable attention. The latest advices indicate that De Lesseps' grand scheme is almost if not quite a failure. It is generally conceded that neither the limited States nor any other nation has any objection to the construction of the canal. The benefits to be derived from it are obvious. The reason why it is nearly a failure seems rather strange when the efforts of De Lesseps in connection with the Suez canal are remembered, but it appears from apparently trustworthy reports that even that accomplished gentleman is not infallible, and has erred in judgment to a surprising degree.

The Panama correspondent of the New York Herald thoroughly, yet d licately, points out the fatal mistakes that the great canal constructor has committed, and which have paravzed the enterprise. It transpires that M. de Lessens, who is of a very sanguine temperament, has jeopardized the hopes of a great undertaking "by counting everybody his personal enemy and an opponent of the canal who did not agree with him in all things.' This was certainly a blunder, because many Americans justly entertain a deep interest in the project, and the United States is bound by treaty to defend the sovereignty of Colombia in the territory through which the canal is to run. Colombia not having backed out of the treaty of 1848 it is to be inferred that she still continues to accept the protectorate. Another mistake is the effort to cut an ocean-level canal, because it is contended that it is next to impossible to dam the Chagres river, and a herculean undertaking to cut through the Culebra mountain. De Lesseps also blundered about the cost of the canal, and while he thought at one time that \$120,000,000 would suffice it eventually be required, judging by his abordive

Then, too, mistakes have been made in the engaged are said to be "more ornamental on men can work only an average of four days at \$1 per day, while their board costs them be seen that De Lesseps has made many inex-

But the greatest of these errors, according in order that the aniquitous tariff and the sociated with the great enterprise of an inter-

tern and a magnifying glass to find the canal studied how to convince practical nen either that they are not serious in their efforts or that they are quite unfitted to the task, it would have been impossible for them to succeed better. They are wasting time and money to no purpose." M. de Lessens will certainly have to awake from his apparent stupor if all these reports are true, or be will return to France

a sadly disappointed man, and one whose repu-

tation as an engineer of canal projects is irrep-

arably injured.

A BAD SPREE. There are some pretty hard stories on record of the sprees which drunkards have indulged in, and it is quite common to hear the remark, "I am not astonished at what a drunken man Neither is it astonishing, because he and of a character which a man in his senses city are looking for a man who may have committed a murder while in a semi-unconscious state caused by intemperance. One that the medical fraternity probably ever came across is now puzzling New York physicians. The other day a man actually only 40 mens set in. The host became frightened and secured his removal to the hospital. And here is where the amazing feature of the spree comes in. The patient told "I gave him ninety grains of bromide and thirty grains of chloral, which is a big dose, that amount of chloral having been known to cause death." This having no effect on him, he adds, "I kept giving him the same dose every two hours for twenty-four hours, and in that time he had taken 685 graius of bromide and 273 grains of chloral without its having had the slightest effect on him." It would certainly seem that the intemperate man must have been made of lignum-vitæ to have undergone this heroic treatment, but the end was not yet. He was given a small dose of morphine until be gained some sleep, after which be took some nourishment. "In the next two days, however, he took 235 additional grains of bromide, 135 of chloral and one-half grain of morphice. He was discharged cured on the fourth day, having in seventy-two hours taken 920 grains of bromide, 412 grains of chloral are not surprised that this case puzzled the of debauches. No one, we imagine, will dispute the physician in question, Dr. Thomas of the Chambers Street Hospital, that "this is the most wonderful case of drupk ever seen or

IN THE INTEREST OF HEALTH. In an able essay on "The Struggle for Life Against Civilization and Æstheticism." read before the Academy of Medicine, Dr. F. H. Hamilton of New York has touched upon some topics that are of vital interest to students and conservators of the public health. From a sanitary standpoint his observations are valuable. For example, be states that "when in the progress of civilization, the fireplaces disappeared, with their great open throats-the best ventilators ever inventedfind outside of State prisons and the United and decorated cast-iron stoves were substituted, house sanitation experienced a loss which no sanitary engineer or architect has ever repaired; and when, in obedience to the same inexorable demands of progress in luxury and æstbeticism, gas was substituted for oil and hot air or hot steam furnaces for stoves the hand was again moved forward another point on the dial of human life." Hygienists have often pointed these things out, but fashion, that domineering mistress, has disregarded the laws of health and aestheticism has now come forward and is aiding her. The lecturer says that the efforts to heat our houses have deprived us of a large proportion of oxygen and "the plumbers have at last rendered actually poisonous what remained by connecting the interior of every room in our houses with of the Mormon question. The test case not. That would break up the monopoly. the sewers." Water is thus vitiated by these of Reynolds has settled the religious gases and the doctor makes the positive statement that he never saw a case of diphtheria in New York City until the Croton water was introduced. He is not sparing of his criticisms upon what our present social habits demand of adults and children in the way of dress, and points out the diseases and discomforts which they entail. Dr. Hamilton's antidote for the unwholesome atmosphere of houses is worthy of serious consideration. It is: "First-That all plumbing having any direct or indirect communication with the sewers shall be excluded from those portions of our houses which we habitually occupy. In other words, that it shall be placed in a separate building or annex. Second-That we return to the open fireplace or the grate as a means of warming our private houses. Third-A diminished consumption of oxygen by gas burners." These important questions ought to be discussed by the people of the whole country, and of cities especially. Reforms in this direction will be

conducive to the public health. SING SING ROTTENNESS.

The stories that ex-convicts tell when released from prison must always be taken with considerable allowance, but when they all tally exactly, as far as essential facts are concerned, the public cannot refrain from believing that there is some truth in them. We are all familiar with stories concerning Sing Sing and its management, and have read in the papers of escapes that must have been connived at by the prison officials, and indeed such charges have not been intrequently made and officers discharged. Then, too, it is commonly known that the wealthy prisoner has been treated better, especially in New York prisons, than his impecunious fellowconvict. A map who has spent six years in the Sing Sing penitentiary and the Auburn prison tells the New York Herald of his experience, which certainly is rather remarkable, but in keeping with other narratives which have been related concerning the treatment of convicts. Soon after his incarceration it appears that he was introduced to what was called a quarry ring of "guns," publicly known as burglars. One of them paid his admittance fee of \$25, believing that be (the new member) would get it from friends and repay it. These "guns," according to the ex-convict. did not eat at the regular table, although they appeared to do so; did no work, but were duly warned of the approach of the warden, and appeared to be laboring when he came; were not poor, some of them having from \$500 to \$5000 in their pockets; smoked, chatted, played cards, lived well and drank cheap whiskey, which was made by a prisoner named John Short, who "paid the keepers \$50 or \$60 a week for the privilege, and he sold the miserable stuff to the convicts who could afford to buy it for \$2 a bottle, and sometimes more. When he left prison he had a small hand bag full of bills which he had acquired in this way." The informant says that when Siokes was in Sing Sing it is a well-known fact that he used to range around the hills or go fishing on the river during the hot summer nights. His food, wines and cigars were sent up to bim from New York. In Auburn he should care what people said about his finan-

all the surrounding country to see "the curled | tone of the market. The last effect certainly works. If the directors of the company had darling," as he was called. The old charge is reiterated that the public have no conception of the horrors that really exist in Sing Sing prison. It is charged that the same condition of things exists at Auburn, though to a less extent, because the newspapers and public keep a constant watch on its affairs, the punishment is not so severe nor the abuses so notorious

OPIUM EATING AND SMOKING.

The reformers, particularly those of the Faxon stripe, who are struggling to make the world pure and good by abolishing the liquor traffic, should not confine themselves to this evil alone, but direct their attention to the alarming growth of the opium curse. Occasionally the newspapers take up the subject, and show the evil which this drug is causing, has been known to do some wonderful things, but there is no popular movement towards checking the ruin which follows its use. never would have dreamed of attempting. The alcoholic drinker does not, as a rule, dis-Even at the present moment the police of this guise his weakness, but the consumer of opium resorts to all sorts of subterfuges to obtain the deadly drug, and therefore its consumption has secretly grown to enormous and of the most extraordinary drunks, however, alarming proportions. Medical men, above all others, know the extent of this traffic. A New York correspondent, who has interviewed an authority on the subject, throws some adyears of age, but having the appearance of ditional light upon it which is valuable. It being 60, possessed of \$80 in gold, put up at is stated that many persons who ina hotel and said that he was going to drink | nocently take morphine for their nerves \$80 worth of champagne. He engaged a are unaware that morphine is opium room, but after drinking \$40 worth abused in the form of a sulphate, and is nature began to rebel and the delirium tre- seven times as strong as the gum opium, Until 1861, says this correspondent, gum opium alone was used by those addicted to the habit. In that year occurred the first importation of morphia-only twelve ounces. The the doctor that he was used to large doses of bromide and chloral and "must have lots of them." The doctor says: received at the port of New York alone 533,received at the port of New York alone 533,-451 pounds of onium and 8822 ounces of morphia. In 1876 it was estimated that there were 225,000 opium eaters in this country. Today the number is placed by good authority at not less than 500,000. Albany annually takes 3500 pounds of opium, 5500 ounces of morphia and 500,000 pills of morphia. St. Louis is credited with 20,000 and Chicago with 25,000. Since the war, the South has consumed great quantities of the drug. In comparison to population Texas wins the unenviable distinction of leading all other States in the use of this insidious poison. By these figures some idea of how the habit has grown may be gained. But the official figures do not tell the whole story. In San Francisco it is largely used, and great quantities of opium are smuggled juto this country. It must not be thought that the Chinese alone consume it. On the contrary, it is asserted and five-eighths of a grain of morphia." We that physicians, lawyers, politicians and many others of the educated class habitually eat or doctors. The patient was a Californian and smoke it, while many of the finest ladies in the said that he had spent months in Paris and land are addicted to the habit. This subject London hospitals recovering from the effects | is certainly one of the gravest character. It is sensibly argued that the duty of overcoming this evil lies largely with physicians, who must discover some substitute for morphia, which is now so freely prescribed in various forms. Continual agitation of this topic would doubtless result in putting a healthy and effective check on a demoralizing and debilitating habit.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

So much has been written on the Mormon question that the past history of these people is well known. Now that the anti-polygamy bill has passed and will soon be signed by the President, much speculation is indulged in as to what will be the effect of the new law. In briefly considering this, it must be remembered that the Mormons are divided among themselves in their belief, a large number outside of Utah disagreeing with Brigham Young's late disciples, and asserting that polygamy is not recognized as a part of the true Mormon religion. Besides combatting he aroused public sentiment of the country, John Taylor, the head of the Mormon Church, has these dissenting Mormons to contend with.

by a writer in the April number of the North | H. can easily purchase the use of brains. American Review who has gone over the is likely to be obeyed. The question of reli- bulk of that sum, and now tells the congresgion, he states, does not in any proper sense States Supreme Court in that instance sustained the act of 1862, condemning polygamy as a crime, although the Mormons declared the act unconstitutional, and, as is well known, plural marriages have been in vogue ever since in violation of law. Now that the act of Congress has been passed and is liable to become a law the writer asks: Why should a writ be withheld that would authorize an officer to enter an endowment house, within whose precincts the laws are in defiance broken, and where first and only lawful wives are required to give place to other and unlawful so-called wives?"

The fruitful source of all the troubles of the Mormous seems to have been their greed for unwarranted political power and superfluous wives. The sovereignty of the church is paramount in Utah, and this is where their power lies. That institution has been proven as exerting an unlawful influence. The leaders of it have treated the people as slaves. But will the anti-polygamy bill accomplish its purpose? Let us hope so.

The people are entitled to their religious belief if they do not transgress the laws of the United States; but the writer complains that "the same ignerance of civil and religious rights exists today as formerly. The same insane greed for political power exists, and the same dream of polygamic empire dazzles the leaders of these people." It is also significant that John Taylor, their leader, said in a recent sermon: "Meetings are being held all over the country, at which all kinds of resolutions are passed about us. Our potatoes, corn and wheat grow all the same, only they must keep hands off." It will not be surprising if there is further trouble in polygamous territory.

JAY GOULD'S RICHES.

Poor Jay Gould! With \$54,000,000 in securities, and also other bonds for the transportation of which carts would bave been necessary be was annoyed and troubled by a report that he was in financial distress. He is certainly entitled to the profound sympathy of the people. It is impossible to estimate what he is worth, but he is sure of his board and clothes for some months to come. His \$54,000,000 alone figure out quite a handsome rerenue. The securities he named pay 6 per cent per annum, consequently his ir come therefrom is \$3.240,000 per annum, \$90,000 a moith, \$3750 an hour, or \$62 50 per minute. Each second in the day these securities are fielding more than a dollar, to

say nothing of his income from other sources. The cost of these fifty-four millions, which be reckons at jar, is an interesting feature of his exhibit. For the twenty-three millions of Western Union be paid about 40, for the twelve millions of Missouri Pacific about 25, and the eight nillions of Manhattan Elevated about 20. So during the last few years it is evident that he has made a vast amount of money.

The reason for his showing his hand is not obvious. Opinions differ as to whether, as an abstract question, it was good judgment. Son e shrewd men think it was, others think it strange that a man who had so much in hand

appears to have been produced, even if it is only temporary.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

The Standard Oil Company started with a capital of \$1,000,000. Its actual capital is now estimated at \$35,000,000, and in eight years it has paid \$10,000,000 in dividends. The influence of this gigantic monopoly is something unprecedented in the history of this country.

Chinamen have been naturalized and have voted in Boston—a fact that seems to have escaped attention in the recent Senate debate.— [Saturday Evening Gazette.

Some men who leave thousands of dollars to the poor when they die might, when alive, have found starving people within a block of

To meet a currency panic the banks have \$174,000,000 of gold and legal tenders to trotect their deposits of \$1,115,000,000. Sixty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars of their reserve are greenbacks. With this vast amount of paper obligations, compared with coin on hand, are we not trying to balance the church on its spire rather than on balance the church on its spire rather than on its base ?-- The Hour.

A New York legislator figures the cost of his election as representative, including expenses in Albany, at \$1800; salary, per law, \$1500; deficit, \$300. He discreetly omits to state how much money can be realized if a legislator is obliging to members of the

"third house." Here is how, according to Eli Perkins, a young man with \$500 can make a fortune 'Let him go to northwestern Iowa or southwestern Minnesota and buy 160 acres of land. Let him plant fifty acres of black walnuts, 320 trees to the acre. When these 16,000 trees are twenty years old they will be fifteen inches in diameter. They will be worth \$5 a tree, or \$80.000. At thirty years old they will be worth \$20 a tree, or \$320,000. Every year after the trees are ten years old the nuts will bring in more than a wheat crop.'

It requires the slaughter of 100,000 elephants yearly to supply the world with ivory. An observing writer says: "It is a sad fact that it is a vast deal easier to have a hot controversy about religion than it is to live religiously. Religion is good as a profession, but as a practice it is the hardest task the world

Alexander H. Stephens is said to have expressed his determination to retire to private life at the close of his present term in Con-

Everything is promised to the man who knows how to wait. It looks very much as if the South would not have long to remain in abeyance before witnessing such an uprising of local self-government, white supremacy and State sovereignty at the North as never, a few years ago, was dreamed of in the vocabulary of the average Democrat.—[Washington correspondent Augusta, Ga., Chronicle. If the Democrats recover their majority in the House, it will be because the people are

willing to trust them with the appropriations. The first thing for the Democrats to do is to show that as a party they go in for economical and housest appropriations, and are dead against the Robbersonian principles of the majority.—[New York Sun. It is estimated that the Chicago gamblers fleece the public out of \$8,000,000 a year. No wonder they are mad with the Mayor for

interfering with their business. There are people in this world who actually fret themselves to death. Beware of the habit of complaining. It will grow on you and make your life a sour one to you and render vou disagreeable to others. Cultivate cheer-

It is said that in some parts of the South if any one shouts "Colonel" even the mules will halt and look around to see what is wanted.

Senator Hoar says the Chinese "are the most easily governed race in the world." Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco says "they give more trouble than all other classes of people." The latter is in a position to know what he is talking about.—[New Haven Union. The Graphic says: "The brains of the Old Commodore, his energy, his ability, his industry, his capacity for affairs certainly have not

descended to William H. Vanderbilt." That Some observations upon this problem made | may be so, but the money has, and William Last year the revenue derived from the whole history of the Mormous, are interesting on matches was \$3,278,580. One corporation as showing whether the mandate of Congress | that has a monopoly of the business paid the

sional committee on ways and means that it enter at this day into a legitimate discussion | does not want the tax abolished. Of course A Memphis darky, who stole a mule, tried aspect of the problem. The United to engage a lawyer who once saved him from prison. The lawyer said he could not help him until he paid his fee in the former case. "Why, boss," exclaimed the disconsolate

darky,

him and pay you." At last accounts he was still without a legal adviser. In States where the death penalty has not been abolished murders are increasing, which puzzles those who do not believe in hanging. A man who was too poor to put anything into the church contribution box said: "I owe too much money; I must be just before I am generous, you know." "But, William, you owe heaven a larger debt than you owe any one else." "That's true, parson; but

"I stole dat mule 'specially to sel

Some congressmen who are looked upon as great men at home are considered pretty small potatoes in Washington.

heaven ain't pushing me like the rest of my

Refrigerating hams is a new enterprise which is growing in importance in California. It is claimed that the mild climate of that section is better adapted to refrigerating means than the cold temperature of Chicago, St. Louis and other pork-; acking centres in the East.

It is estimated that not less than 3000 children under ten years of age are employed in factories in St. Louis. They work from ten to eleven hours a day, and the wages paid average \$3 per week.

"Don't talk to me about the advantages of an education," indignantly exclaimed a certain manufacturer lately. "Here I spent \$9000 on that boy of mine. He came out of college with flying colors. I put him in charge of the factory while I went off for a little vacation, and what do you suppose he did? Shipped \$50,000 of my new patent improved snow shovels to South America."—[Philadelphia News.

The surplus has grown so much every year from the internal revenue taxes that Congress will soon undoubtedly pass a bill doing away with many of the taxes which were the prodnct of the war and are now no longer necessary. This will be a long step towards just and equal taxation.

President Arthur has not done anything for the South thus far except to obey Mahone's orders. Warden Crocker firmly believes in Guiteau's

sanity. He describes his conduct through

many weeks as unvaryingly uniform, indicative of nothing that in any way approaches insanity. "Inspired" cranks are becoming numerous in Europe, and now those foreigners who so

severely criticised the c nduct of the Guiteau trial can show us what they do with this class If Democratic congressmen stick to their evident programme of opposing measures

looking to centralization of power the people will not forget it. It is significant that labor strikes are not confined to any particular section, but are increasing all over the country. Capitalists may yet realize that it is good policy to "live and

All sorts of public servants think it no evil to "beat" the city, the State or the nation out of small conveniences and laxuries. [Springfield Republican.

let five."

The Graphic rightly thinks that the man of great opportunities and great possessions is de-

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER



onials from ladies relative to the curative effects

ONE HUNDRED

letters per day from ladies from all parts of the coun-

MAINE TO CALIFORNIA,

and all those that have given the medicine a trial are enthusiastic in their praise of it.

The Compound is prepared in three forms:

Liquid, Lozenges and Pills.

The dry form is just as efficacious as the liquid, and

s often more convenient to take. A Lady in Brenux Bridge, La., Savat Your Compound is wonderful. I can scarcely express to you my thanks for the benefits I have already derived from its use. Inclosed are 35. Please send me six boxes of Lozenges.

A Lady from Duluth, Minn., Says: Your Compound has made a new woman of me My cramp pains have all left me. Please send me six boxes more.

Kind Words from a Lady in Washing ton, D. C.:

I cannot express to you the gratitude I feel in consequence of the reli 'f allorded me by the use of your Vegetable Compound. For the last five or six years the pain had become alm ist unendurable, at times causing me to faibt, at other times causing defirium. After taking your Compound two weeks I was out driving several hours. If it had not been for the Compound I should have had to be in end at that time. I could scarcely believe my own senses, and made my friends laugh by saying. "I would like to walk barefoot to Lynn to thank you." I recommend it at every opportunity.

The Effect Upon My Wife Has Been

Truly Wonderful.

Truly Wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham—Dear Madam: My wite, having been an invalid for 12 years, has taken five bottles of your Vegetable tompound, and has received more benefit from it than anything else she ever took. We must concede to you the honor of having the best medicine for female complaints known to humanity. The effect upon my wife has been truly wonderful. She is now a new person. She can eat with pleasure what was almost death to her before. In falling, regularity of chance and kidney trouble the benefit is surprising. Yours with gratitude,

Showshoe, Centre county, Pa.

I Am , Very Thankful That I Ever Read of Your Medicine.

MRS. PINKHAM—Dear Madam: I received my box of Compound, and am very thankful that I ever read of your medicine. I am now well. I never feel any backache or any bearing down pains. The Compound has done me more good than all the doctors, and I have had seven different physicians. I had really given up all hopes of ever being well again. I am harpy to recommend it. You are at liberty to use my name. Yours truly.

A. M. KING.

Lydia e. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Sold by All Druggists.

rortunities to be wasted and regards his possessions as only of use in gratifying low and ignoble tastes.

The cost of the Indian wars which have occurred during the last ten years has been \$5,058,821, but it is estimated that four-fifths of the military expenditures in that period have been made on Indian account. The grand total is \$283,891,264, which shows that the Indians are rather expensive wards.

The "higher education" of women, so much talked of, might profitably begin by mastering what is necessary to conduct a household

It is related that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, while lecturing in Haverhill once, heard that an old schoolmate of his was a stove dealer there. With a friend he visited him and asked if he attended such a school when a boy. He said he did. Asked him if he remembered a hoy in the same class named Oliver Wendell Holmes? He did not. Had he ever heard the name since? He had not. Without inquiring further they left the man to the congenial companionship of his stoves. The latest money swindle consists of cutting

two-thirds from a bill and then one-eighth is cut from another bill of the same denomination, and the two pieces are pasted together. making an apparently genuine bank-note. Five two-dollar bills in this way are made to yield \$12, and five ten-dollar bills make \$60.

Word Hunt.

The great success which attended our word hunt of December has induced us to offer another array of substantial prizes for this month's competition, and we trust that the hunters will avail themselves of the opportunity to try for the prizes. For the three largest formed from the word BACHELOR we will award the following prizes:

1. Five dollars. 2. Three dollars. 3. One dollar.

1. Only such words found in the body of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" will be allowed. 2. No letter must be used more than once in a

3. Abbreviations, biographical, geographical, proper names, nicknames and plurals are not

4. All lists of words must be arranged in alpha betical order, and in vertical lines. 5. Lists should be written on one side of the paper only. With each list should be sent a stateent of how many words it contains. 6. In case of a tie between two or more contest-

ants, other matter shall be considered in bestowing the award-such as the fewest number of mistakes in the selection of words, clearness, neatness and order in making up the lists. 7. All lists must positively contain a three-cent stamp, and be received on or before June 1, 1882.

8. Open to subscribers only, but subscriptions may be sent in with lists. Address all lists to W. H. Topp, 14 Florence

street, Boston, Mass. "The Fan" and "Fan Painting"

is very fully treated in the Art Interchange for March 16. One of the managers of the Society of Decorative Art, who is thoroughly versed in the history and art of fan-making, will describe those in the present loan exhibition of fans, now being held at the rooms of the society which being held at the rooms of the society which wishes to encourage this art as an excellent field, for artists. By special permission an artistically-drawn double-bage illustration has been made of the De Beaumont fan, lent by Mrs. J. J. Astor. The accompanying text tells amateurs technically now to paint fans, shows the practical value of the art as a vocation and the demand that exists for American hand-painted fans, together with the prices that amateur or studio artists obtain for such work. The Art Interchange and The WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent one year for only \$2.55.

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite ensteady, frequent headache or dizzness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arone your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

present oppressive internal taxation may be permanently fastened on the country. If he man might almost in vain go out with a lan-

A MANIAC'S DEED.

McCaffrey, the Vermont Murderer, Undoubtedly Insane.

Story of the Crime Told by the Oldest Boy.

An Interview with the Murderer in Montpelier Jail.

WATERBURY, Vt., March 20 .- Waterbury has hardly recovered from the shock of the famous Meaker murder, for which Emiline and Almon Meaker now are in prison under sentence of death, before another brutal tragedy occurs to give the town an unenviable notoriety. Michael McCaffrey, for some reason as yet unexplained, on Sunday evening last, without any provocation, murdered in cold blood his aged mother and his wife, stabbing and beating them in a most horrible manner, and throwing their dead and mutilated bodies into the cellar, where they remained until last evening, when the fact of the

crime first came to light.

Michael McCaffrey is an Irishman, in well-to-do circumstances, who for twenty-one years has lived on a hillside farm on Cotton brook, four miles from Waterbury Centre. He and his wife both came from Tyrone, Ireland, and have been regarded as worthy and industrious people. They were married sixteen years ago and have had five children, the oldest, Johnny, 14 years old, and the two youngest, twins, about a year old. Last summer the McCaffreys built a new house, and the family relations were pleasant, although two years ago the father was sent to the insane asylum for threatening to shoot his wife, but he was soon

Last Saturday night McCaffrey and his wife, the twins and McCaffrey's mother, S4 years old and totally blind, slept in the bedroom down stairs. The other children slept up stairs. What followed is told as the boy Johnnie parrates it to

followed is told as the boy Johnnie parrates it to your correspondent:

"My sister woke me up at 3 o'clock. Mother was crying and we crept down stairs. Father had mother on the floor pounding her. She cried, 'don't.' I tried to get him away but he swore and kept on pounding her. She got tip twice and said 'good-by' and t en he killed her with a piece of firewood, Grandmother was in the sitting room but she came into the bedroom and father knocked her down, too. Then he stamped on them both and went and got his butcher knife and stabbed them both in the nead and side until they were dead. Grandmother cried several times but he broke a chair over her head and stopped her. I tried to run away, but

her. I tried to run away, but He Threatened to Kill Me

if I did, and made me help him do the bodies up in sheets and carry them to the cellar door, where we pushed them down the stairs. Then he made us go to bed while he cleaned up the blood on the floor and walls with ashes. We two colldren looked in and saw everything, but the others were in bed. We begged and begged tather to stop, but he was frantic and would not. Sunday we stayed in the house, for father threatened to kill us if we went out, and Henry Hutchins came to the house, but father told him mother and grandmother were away. He asked for some cider from the ceilar, but father told him that it was all gone and sent him away. Two or three other neighbors he would not let into the house, but Tuesday Anna and I said we were going to tell the neighbors anyway. Se father harnessed his horse and drove to Waterbury Centre, and gave himself up to Daule Hopkins, who has bought father's butter for years. Mr. Hopkins arrested father and delivered him to Eheriff F. H. Appleton, and we children came to Mrs. Linehane's. This, in brief, was the story told by this little boy as he sat at Mrs. Linehane's dinner table here in the village, eating heartily, while the other flaxen-haired children were grouped around with open eyes, listening to the we pushed them down the stairs. Then he made grouped around with open eyes, listening to the rehearsal of the bloody scenes which can never rehearsal of the bloody scenes which can hever be effaced from their memories, as they saw the blind old grandmother and affectionate mother ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood by their father, while they stood in their night clothes watching the incarnate fiend as he killed his own mother and the faithful mother of his children. Wednesday night the selectmen went to the spot, and with the assistance of neighbors

Brought the Bodies from the Cellar and laid them out in the room where they met revealed the fact that he skulls of the victims were smashed in, and the st. bs also were enough to have caused death. After his arrest McCaffrey appeared perfectly sane, and told the story of his crime with tragic interest. He claims that he did not kill either, and that they are still both alive, but that two evil spirits in their form have long been troubling him, and it was they whom he killed. He insists that the wife and mother are all right, and will turn up. While sitting in the station here preparatory to being taken to the Montpelier jail, he expressed regret for his act, talking freely with those around, and said he only wanted a fair show. When asked why he committed the act he said, "I did it in self-defence. The demons were after my children; they were reaching over me with their hands to selze the children, and I revealed the fact that he skulls of the victims were with their hands to setze the children, and I jumped and killed them. I am not sorry." Mc-Caffrey is not a drinking man, is industrious, owns his farm of 320 acres, and has always been considered a devoted husband and father, though his children have for some time been a little

his children have for some time been a little afraid of him, but his wile never.
Wednesday afternoon District Attorney C. H. Pitkin of Montpelier, Deputy Sneriff Frank H. Atherton of Waterbury, and a Globe correspondent hired a team and drove from Waterbury, eight miles, to the scene of the murder. Way up in the mountain above a little river the bouse was found, a mile away from any neighbors. It presents a favorable view from the outside, but inside there is very little furniture, though comfortable. As we stepped in a horrible sight presented uself. The bodies lay prepared for burial in two beds in a little bedroom 10 by 12 where the tragedy occurred. They were badly smashed about the head, and in the old lady's face were

Several Terrible Gashes

two inches long and quite deep, with a large cu behind the ear, made with demoniacal fury after life was extinct. The wife was bruised in the same way. On the right side of her face was a deep knife cut near the eye, and the back of her head was smashed in. The bedroom contained a single and double bed. On the floor were marks of blood and on the walls, up to the ceiling, were spatters of blood and brains which the murderer had tried in vain to erase. Crowds of neighbors were gathered about the scene, discussing the terrible crime. In the kitchen were found sticks of wood and a broken chair scaked with blood, ontwined with the mother's gray hair. Inside the terrible crime. In the kitchen were found sticks of wood and a broken chair seaked with blood, entwined with the mother's gray hair. Inside the bedroom the victims lay while the neighbors gossipped outside in the mild March sun; the children trembled at the recollection in Waterbury and the wretched father paced his lonely cell in Montpelier jail. Thus widely separated are the partles of whom on Saturday were the members of a comparatively happy and comfortable family. Among the neighbors present was Ralph Hopkins, who last saw McCaffrey before the murder was committed. McCaffrey rode over to Hopkins' house Saturday afternoon on horseback, with a clean about his horse's neck, and waving his hands and acting strangely. "Hopkins," said he, "Il will guard my house anyway. They are trying to take my children, but I will be even with them if they do." Hopkins says he thought he acted strangely, but thought little about it until the bloody tragedy came to light. Not one of those who had known the family could be found but believed the murderenticity insane. A visit to the barn showed the stock in good order, quietly chewing their cud, and the farm of 320 acres shows signs of prosperity. Mr. Pitkin believes

The Prisoner Entirely Irresponsible. and expects to dispose of the murderer quietly. Two or three physicians will be asked as to his in

Two or three physicians will be asked as to his insanity, and then he will be sent to the Brattleboro Insane Asylum. In September his case can be brought before the grand jury of Washington county, and under the statutes they can report to the judge their belief in his insanity, when the judge can sentence him to the asylum without the expense of a trial, and this will undoubtedly be done. If not, then the grand jury can return an indictment, and a regular trial follow.

Driving from Waterbury to Montpelier, over a road frequently blocked with ice from the overflow of the Winooski river, The Globe correspondent made haste to visit the cheerful county jail, in one of whose cells Michael McCaffrey is closely confined. Deputy Sheriff Dudley unlocked the ponderous door, disclosing the interior. Several prisoners sat quietly about, but McCaffrey is securely locked in a cell in the second tier, from which all furniture, except a bed, is removed. He is a powerful man of 45, 5½ feet high, weighing 160 pounds; a truly danger-looking subject. Sheriff Tuttle says he is a dangerous prisoner, and he is careful not to excite him. At times he raves, and again is quiet and doctle. He talked of his farm and cattle with perfect self-possession, but as soon as the murder is broached he becomes greatly disturbed. His story of the deed is that Saturday night, soon after they had gone to bed—himself and wife sleeping in a bedroon down stairs, with one of the twins between them, his mother occupying the same room and sieeping with the other twin—he saw a curious animal, with from the outside, changeable in its looks, come into the room to get the child that was sleeping with him. He could not see his little child devoured, so he killed in ot see his little child devoured, so he killed in ot see his little child devoured, so he killed in ot see his little child devoured, so he killed in the rooks, come into the colar, when asked by the officer how he killed his wife and mother he answered, raising his manacled hands, "I killed them wi In the year 1844 a boy landed in Boston, having emission having emigrated from Ireland. That boy came to Lynn, where he have since resided, accumulated and reard a soon as the murder is broached he becomes greatly disturbed. His story of the deed is that Saturday night, soon after they had gone to be when the stairs, with one of the twins between them, his mother true to each with probably the heaviest in weight of and wife sleeping in a bedroom down stairs, with one of the twins between them, his mother trued to escape with the other twin—he saw a curious animal, with first on the count to get the child that was sleeping with him. He could not see his little child evoured, so he killed her to keep her from giving the child to the animals outside like the one he back killed her to keep her from giving the child to the animals outside like the one he back killed inside. He then called his son down from the child to the animals outside like the one he back killed inside. He then called his son down from the chamber in which the other children were sleeping and compelled him to help carry his nurdered mother and grand-mother into the cellar. When asked by the officer how he killed his wife and mother he answered, raising his manacled hands, "It is properly (which she now owns) by this mode of the case when a great of the count of the coun

cellar?" he answered, "They were dead then it they are dead now." The other prisoners have been ordered not to speak to him, and no more visitors are to be admitted. His appearance shows an excitable temperament.

LYNN SHAKEN

By the Explosion of a Shoe Factory Boiler -The Engineer Killed and Five Others Injured.

LYNN, March 20 .- A frightful boiler explosion took place in this city at 6.40 o'clock Wednesday morning, resulting in the death of one man, serious injuries to five others, the total demolition of ous injuries to five others, the total demolition of one three-story building, and the partial destruction of several other buildings. The building in which the explosion took place was a three - story wooden structure, 70 x 30, owned by A. T. Goodwin, and located in the rear of 20 Spring street. It was situated in the rear of 20 Spring street. It was situated in the centre of a large shoe-manufacturing district, and had the explosion taken blace half an hour later the loss of life would have been simply appalling, as hundreds of boot and shoe operatives would have been at work within a few feet of the building in which the boiler was located. John B. Moore, the engineer, was thrown by the force of the explosion some fifty feet, and his remains were found in the basement of the building 20 Spring street. He had been in the boiler-room and started his fire, and had stepped out for a few moments, and was seen in the passageway near the building a few minutes before the explosion. When found he was alive, but died in thirty minutes. His head was crushed and his body badly bruised. He leaves a wife in Prince Edward Island. He was about 50 years.cld.

years old.

Perley Doyle, a man about 45 years of age, sus-

Perley Doyle, a man about 45 years of age, sustained the most serious injuries of any victim of the accident. He was employed as a laster in Judkins' outside shop, which was in the upper part of the building destroyed. When found in the ruins he was covered with timbers and giber debris, and lay in a bed of ashes. He will probably recover.

Wm. Quereaux was in a water-closet in the rear of the luilding 53 Exchange street at the time of the explosion, and he received injuries which will probably prove fatal. The building was completely annihilated, and Quereaux's body was removed from the ruins and taken to his home, 11 Mudge street.

Nearly all the buildings within a radius of an

Mudge etreet.

Nearly all the buildings within a radius of an eighth off a mile of the boiler are more or less injured by the explosion. The three-story wooden building fronting on Spring street, and in front of the building that was demolished, is terribly shattered, every window in the structure being broken and the floor strewn with broken glass, pieces of wood, etc.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Corporation's Charterf

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20 .- In the Suprema Court recently, in the case of James Greenwood, appellant, vs. the Union Freight Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, the facts were given as follows: By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, enacted April 26, 1867, there was organized in the city of Boston a street railroad corporation, to be known as "The Marginal Freight Railroad Company." Afterward, on May 6, 1872, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated, by an act of that date, the "Union Freight Railroad Company." which, by virtue of its charter and the authority of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, was authorized to run its track through the same streets and over the same ground covered by the track of the Marginal Freight Railroad Company, and to take possession of the track of any other street railroad company on payment of compensation. This latter act also repealed the charter of the Marginal company. The present suit is brought by a stockinder of the Marginal company, and the prayer of the bill is for an injunction. of the Marginal company. The present substruction to prevent the Union company, and the prayer of the bill is for an injunction to prevent the Union company from taking possession of the Marginal company's property, and for general relief. The question prescuted to the court is whether the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of May 6, 1872, repealing the charter of the Marginal company, is beyond the power of that Legislature, and is forbidden by anything in the Constitution of the United States. The court decided that the question of the repeal of this charter of the Marginal company was to be decided by the resurvation act of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, viz.: "Every act of incorporation passed after the 11th day of March, 1831, shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal at the pleasure of the Legislature."

the genial warden yesterday, "and I hold to my opinion that he is a sate man." The assassin's intense egetism is nowhere more plainly shown than in his choice of words with which to express his ideas. In speaking of his death he never uses the word. He as car-fully avoids it as he does the word "murder." Instead he simply says "go," "I suppose I've got to go," or, "If I've got to go," He-frequently makes use of the phrase. "if I've got to go," indicating that, despite his protestations of a disbelief in his being hanged, he yet beliews, deep down in his heart, that such will be his unerring end. In shout, he has come to look upon his execution as a settled fact, and is preparing for the occasion with a philosophy human and, above all, rational.

QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY.

Probably Fatal Effects of Amateur Surgery-Household Vaccination not a Suc-

Mrs. Peter Matthews, residing on Totowa avenue, Paterson, N. J., is the mother of two boys, aged 8 and 6 six years, and a girlaged 3 years. Acout a week ago she concluded to have the children vaccinated to protect them against smallpox, but finally determined to perform the operation herself and save \$1.50. She accordingly procured the scab from the arm of a child in the neighborhood, and, scarifying the arms of the children with a needle, rubbed the scab on it. The arms soon swelled up to a very large size and a physician was called in. He has so far been unable to check the increasing inflammation and swelling, and Wednesday morning informed the parents that the only may to save the lives of the children would be by amputating the affected arms. The would be by susputating the affected arms. The parents declared that they would permit of no such action, as they would rather have the childred dead than maimed for life. Other physicians have been called in, but express little hope of the recovery of the sufferers.

Mankee Notions.

Ruel Durkee of Croydon, N. H., is the owner of two yoke of cattle that weigh 7100 pounds, one yoke weighing 35:50 and one 3520 pounds. Withiam Alexander of Rutland, Vt., has a pension from the British government amounting to three shillings per day, granted for services at Waterloo.

Waterloo.

In Saranac, N. Y., lives Andrew Bisconnoir, 108 years old. He has then blind for many years, but within the past few months has recovered his sight and is now cutting teeth.

A log was sawed at West Brookfield recently which measured 14,07 feet and took six pairs of herses and one yoke of exen to draw it into the mill and nine men to roll it over.

mili and nine men to roll it over.

Nantucket claims to be the healthiest town in
New England, as the average age of 72 per cent.
of the seventy-eight persons who died in the
town in 1881 was seventry-three.

A gandwich man last week, after killing a hen, opened the gizzard and found therein twenty-two copper cartridges. Two or three were almost entirely consumed, while all were as bright as silver.

There are eight families at Norwich Falls, Conn., that passed in the aggregate for ninety-six children. It is not often that eight couples in a close neighborhood can boast of twelve heirs

ap ecc.

A clock is shown in Burlington, Vt., the framework of which is composed of thirty-five different specimens of minerals from Colorado. Among them are gold and silver ore, quartz, crystals and particles areas.

them are gold and silver ore, quartz, crystals and petrified wood.

Three cats made a united and unprovoked assault upon Frank A. Small while be sat in an office in Lawrence Thursday. They bit his band savagely, and he had bard work to get away from them. They tore down the window curtains, overturned and broke a lamp, and in general behaved as if possessed.

In the year 1844 a boy landed in Boston, having emigrated from Ireland. That boy came to Lynn, where he had since resided, accumulated considerable property, married and reared a large family of children, and in all this time has been to Boston only three times. He went by the Eastern railroad two times and once on the horse cars.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

A Young Woman of Indiana Nearly Buried Alive.

Josephine Ryman's Horrible Experience in a Trance.

Cutting Off Her Hair Before Putting Her in the Coffin.

Josephine Ryman, a fair-haired, blue-eved young woman, writes a correspondent of the Cin-cinnati Enquirer from Evan-ville, Indiana, is just recovering from a remarkable illness at the home of her sister, Mrs. Brown, in this place. Her parents died some years ago, and Josephine went to work in St. James, a little village near here. One Saturday night last winter she went to singing school. She had not been in her seat long when she felt a very strange sensation about the head, accompanied by pains in the back. She arose to her feet, as if to start out of church, when she fell in a dead faint, fainting spell, and the usual restoratives were applied, but the girl continued to lie as if dead. Sunday came and went, but still there was no change. The body became colder and colder, the eyes were open and staring, the lips were apart, there was no perceptible pulse, and every indication pointed to death. Physicians pronounced life extinct. The priest was sent for to administer the last rites, and the weening sister. ister the last rites, and the weeping si and friends of the family prepared to Josephine the last farewell. The coffin Josephine the last fareweil. The coffin was ordered, busy fingers began to prepare the white clothes in which to bury the corpse, and, in fact, every preparation was made for the final scene. Thus passed Monday. On the evening of that day there was a slight change in the appearance of the body, which gave the startled watchers a faint hope that the girl lay in a trance, and that this was but death's counterfeit. The body lay on its back, with arms folded, just as the attendants had placed it. There was not the least perceptible breathing: the eyes still had that stony, unmeaning gaze; the face was as pallid as white marble; but

The Iciness of Real Death

was wanting. The feet and limbs were not warm. but they did not have that chilly touch that is a but they did not have that chilly touch that is a sure accompaniment of actual dissolution. There was sufficient doubt in the minus of those in attendance to warrant caution, and so another day and night passed. On Wednesday, or the fourth day after the girl was first stricken down, the priest was again sent for. After critically examining the case and consulting with the physician, he said: "It is a trance. She may come to herself, but it will be but momentary. When she relapses all will be over. She can't live," Accordingly the funeral was set for the next day. Imagine the feelings of horror which possessed this girl

all will be over. She can't live." Accordingly the funeral was set for the next day. Imagine the feelings of horror which possessed this girl when it is known that she was cognizant of every word that was spoken in that room, and could see the forms of her friends and watchers about her couch. Her terrible situation is best told by herself. She said to me yesterday:

"Oh, sir, it was horible. As I lay there on my back, stretched out on the boards, with my arms crossed and feet tied together, with the lighted candles about my head, and could see my sixters and neighbors come and peer into my face, it was awful. I heard every word spoken. My body, limbs and arms were as co.d as ice. I thought of the agony of being furied alive, of being nailed in a coffin and lowered in the ground. I tried to make some noise, or move just a little, to let them know that I was alive, but it was impossible. I saw my sisters come in one by one and look into my face. "Poor Josie, she's gone." Their tears drapped in my hair, and their kisses were warm on my lips. As they turned to leave me, it seemed as if I must make an effort to autract their attention, if only by moving my eyeilos. But I couldn't do it.

I tried to, but I couldn't move a muscle. The priest came in, and felt my arms and wrists. He It day of March, 1831, shall be subject to amendment, alteration or lepeal at the pleasure of the Legislature."

CUITEAU HOPELESS.

He Evidently Haw Come to the Conclusion that "He"s Got to Go"

Washington, March 20.—Guiteau has become very reticent, and speaks now only at rare intervals. He takes no interest in visitors further than to ask them to buy a photograph or autograph. He has gained flesh lately. Warden Crocker says if he prays at all it must be in his sleep, certainly not before he oreeps into his little cot. He still holos, however, to the theory that he was imspired. He heard of Mason's sentence late Sunday afternoon. Some one of the attendants passing his cell told him of it. Strange to say he made no comment on it, not even showing by any act that he felt the slightest interest in Mason or any of his kim. His time is mostly occupied in preparing his sheets for his book. Warden Crocker is one man at least who firmly believes in Guiteau's sanity. "He looks and acts just as any other prisoner does in the presence of death," said the genial warden yesterday, "and I hold to my opinion that he is a sate man." The assassin's intense egactism is nowhere more plainly shown than in his choice of words with which to express shook his head. Then he placed his ear to my the one with the scissors began the cutting.

I Could Feel the Cold Steel on my neck. I realized that this was about the last thing they'd do before putting me in the coffin. The woman began to clip, and in a second or thing they'd do before putting me in the coffin. The woman began to clip, and in a second or two one long braid of hair was taken off and laid aside. My head was then turned the other way to allow them to get at the other braid, but this was not touched. Thank God! something in my condition or some movement, I don't know what it was, caused my sister to scream, and I was saved. The scissors dropped to the floor with a loud noise, the woman jumped back nearly scared to death, and I sat up. You should have seen that house a little while after that. I thought everyboily had gone crazy. 'Venie's alive!' The whole neighborhood came rushing in as soon as they heard of it, and for several days there was nothing talked about but me. My folks thought I didn't know what had been going on. Little they thought that every word stoken in that room was heard and understood by me. They tried to keep everybody from referring to the fact that my shroud was bought, the coffin ordered and the funeral arranged. They made an excuse, too, for part of my hair being cut off. They told me the reason of it was that a plaster had been put on the back of my neck, and my hair got so tangled in it that it had to be cut away. I didn't say anything. One day my little brother said to me. 'Venie, you was gon' to be buried last Thursday, and they cut your hair off.' He never imagined that I knew more about that that he did. The recollection of those terrible days and nights will never leave me. I pray to God that I may never le called upon to pass through it again. I would rather die."

IN ANOTHER WORLD.

Blissful Experiences of a Man Who Died

and Was Resurrected.

A special despatch from Hagerstown, Md., gives A special despatch from Hagerstown, Md., gives the particulars of a singular psychological phenomenon which has been made public by the Rev. J. Spangles Keiffer of the Reformed Church. The story of the minister is that one night about a week ago he was summoned to the bedside of a aying man named Torrant. To his great regret, when he reached the house, a mile distant from the town in the mountains, he was informed by the attending physician that the man was dead. He went to the room and saw lying on the bed the stark and rigid form of the departed, the lower jaw fallen, the ashy pallor of death on his face, and the body cold. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when the minister arrived. The family were territly grief stricken. A son in particular was inconsolable. He called on his father, begred him to come back, and with difficulty could be kept away from the body. The clergynsan remained until near 2 o'clock in the morning. At this time, when the pastor was thinking of leaving, the son who seemed to take the death so much to beart, was seized with snother paroxysm of grief, threw himself on the body of his father, embraced him, called him, bathed the cold face with tears, shrieking that he cold not let him go; that he must say one word, look at him just once more; that he must not leave him without, just one more word and one more look. As if the agonized voice had penetrated the silence of the other world, the lips of the father moved, the eyes opened and cast a sad, reproachful look on the weeping son, and in the well-known voice came distinctly these works: "Oh, why did you bring me back?" As soon as the awe-stricken group could regain their presence of mind after this appalling scene, they immediately administered restoratives to the patient, when the minister left him, very weak but still alive. He was sent for by the father the next day, who gave him an account of his death (as he evidently believed it had been) and his experience to the time when ne was apparently recalled to life. He said:

"When I the particulars of a singular psychological phe-

"When I died I first felt a sinking, going sensa-

his family sincerely believe, a second time, and, remembering his solemn words as to his first experience, did not call him back. Whether the man was in a syncope, from which the piercing lamentations of the family aroused him, or whether he had indeed been permitted to return after a glance at the glories of the great unknown, no one can answer. But one thing is certain, that for the space of several hours, to all intents and purposes, so far as the doctor, the pastor and the family were concerned, and so far as all outward indications are concerned, the man was dead.

THE RICHT OF WAY

Through the Indian Territory-A Bill Introduced in the Senate Ratifying the Cheetaw Conneil's Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The bill ratifying the Choctaw council's grant of a right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company has been again reported to the Senate with some important modifications. In September last the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad Company asked the government to authorize an officer to negotiate with the Indians for this right of way. The road was to run across the southeastern corner of the Territory, through the Choctaw country, from Fort Smith, Ark., to Parls, Tex. After negotiations were begin it appeared that the St. Louis & San Francisco company had been first in the field and had secured the favor of the Choctaws. Therefore the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central withdrew, having made an agreement, as the company's agents declare, with the St. Louis & San Francisco company that the latter should allow the Texas company to use its tracks in the Territory for a fair rental. The bill railfying the St. Louis & San Francisco grant was favorably reported by the Senate committee, but the persons who claimed to be agents of the Indians made so much trouble that it was Francisco Railroad Company has been again rewards it became known that the St. Louis & San Franciso line and privileges had been bought fornia, but also removed the danger which had began to threaten their confecting lines in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. It was thought that the passage of the bill would not be pressed by the new owners, but the hearing proceeded quietly, and the bill has now been reported again quietly, and the bill has now been reported again in the Senate. The Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central company, whose agent declared that their agreement had been violated by the St. Louis & Sah Francisco company, has been laboring before the committee to regain the privileges which were lost, and has succeeded thus far.

FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL. The Trip to be Made in Five Days and a Half by a Northwest Passage.

A gigantic undertaking has been conceived by Mr. Gregory, prominent in transatiantic circles: it is to make the journey from New York to Paris by rail in five days and a half, the land journey only to be broken once by a two-hour sea passage. The plans for this enterprise will be carried out as soon as the necessary funds shall be placed at Gregory's disposal. American capitalists are expected to promote this gigantic undertaking. The line of route, starting from New York, passes through Canada, New Georgia and Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales, whence the passengers are to be conveyed by steamer to East Cape, on the opposite Asiatic coast of Behring's Straits, and distant forty miles from the northwestern extremity of the American continent. From East Cape the iron road to be constructed will cross Russian territory in Northern Asia until it joins the Siberian railway system, already in direct connection through Moscow and St. Petersburg with all the European capitals. European capitals.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Lehigh railroad has declared a quarterly Mrs. Winfield Howard Lally, aged 108 years, 5 months, died in Chicago last week.
Governor Crittenden of Missouri will sell the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad October 4.
Three children of Alfred Willis were burned to death in a barn at Cardiff, Ontario, on Thursday. Palmer, the embezzling city auditor of Newark, N. J., has been sentenced to twenty years' impris-

The bill to establish capital punishment has been defeated in the Wisconsin Assembly by a close vote. There are forty-two well developed cases of mail-pox in Norfolk county, Va., mostly among

Governor E. D. Morgan of New York has given Williams College \$80,000 with which to build a new dormitory.

A special pension of \$15,000 has been remitted to Mrs. Lincoln at New York by the pension agency at Chicago.

agency at Chicago.

Mary Ann Herrman died last week in the Charlestown, Ind., poorhouse, not having tasted food for fifty-three days.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention to nominate State officers and congressmen at large meets at Little Rock June 15. Crop prospects in California are greatly improved by the rain which has fallen in all parts of the State for the past few days.

Timms' Automatic Car Company, Columbus, O., with paid up stock of \$100,000, made an assignment Thursday. Liabilities, \$150,000. The banking firm of Kaiston, McQuaide & Co. of Fairview, Penn., suspended Wednesday. Liabilities between \$200,000 and \$300,000. A loaded car in Clark's coal works, near Pittsburg, Wednesday broke down an incline, killing Ira Smith, William Houseman and Arthur Jones. The Governor of Tennessee has issued a procla-mation convening the Legislature April 6, to act on the State debt and make congressional dis-

The whole of Milk river country, Montana, is swarming with smugglers, who furnish the In-dians with arms and incite them to continue hos-

dians with arms and incite them to continue hostilities.

The Baltimore American has placed on its counter a nickel subscription paper for the benefit of the family of Sergeant Mason, which is being freely responded to.

Two houses at Arkansas City, Ark., were levelled by a severe storm, Wednesday, and another house lifted from its foundations and set afloat. No lives were lost.

set afloat. No lives were lost.

Despatches from Point Pleasant, W. Va., state that an explosion on the tow-hoat Etna last Tuesday killed the captain and injured several others. The boat was totally wrecked.

The boat was totally wrecked.

Joseph Hart, principal owner of the New York
Truth, in which appeared the Morey letter, has
been elected a member of the Republican Central
committee of New York City.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling has been engaged
to make the presentation before the United
States Supreme Court of the case of Charles F.
Kruz, the notorious St. Louis murderer.

Horace Hammell, the defaulter and forger, and
secretary of the Newton Building Loan Association of Camden county, N. J., has been sentenced
to ten years at hard labor in the State prison.

Indictments for assault with intent to kill have Indictments for assault with intent to kill have been reported by the Omaha grand jury against President Walsh and Committeman Shannon of the Labor Union. The two have been arrested.

Captain Eno of the canal boat Erie was found dead in bed on his boat at Buffalo Wednesday. He had been dead for three days, and his six-year-old daughter remained with him, thinking he was

had been dead for three days, and his six-year-old daughter remained with him, thinking he was asleep.

A respite of sixty days has been granted by Governor Blackburn to William Neal and Ellis and Craft, in jail at Lexington under sentence of death for the murder or the Gibbons family at Ashland, Ky.

The United Trade and Labor Unions of New York yesterday passed resolutions asking President Arthur to recall Minister Lowell, for declining to interfere in behalf of American citizens confined in English prisons.

At a mass meeting held Sunday in Chicago under the auspices of the trades' assembly resolutions were adopted denouncing the Chinese; also the landlords of Chicago as outrageous extortioners and criminal law-breakers.

The Garfield monument committee, last week, issued a card acknowledging the receipt of \$106,000, \$75,000 of which comes from Cleveland. The committee appeals for subscriptions to make the entire amount \$250,000.

The exhibition of the American Agricultural Association in 1833, instead of being a world's fair, will be merely a national exposition of American products, inclining every industry. It is estimated that \$1,500,000 will be needed.

The residence of Samuel Lewis, a farmer living near Barneston Station, Penn, was entered Thursday night by two masked burglars, who, after securely fastening Lewis and his wite, ransacked the house, securing about \$1500 in cash, and made good their escape.

The winter crop of wheat in the Western States now promises an outcome equal to any previous year, and, if the spring sowing is an average one, the wheat crop of 1882 may be counted on as reaching 500,000,000 bushels, with the chances of even larger results than the greaterop of 1880.

The directors of the Ohio Liquor Dealers' Protective Association are unanimously opposed to the Pond liquor bill, which prescribes an annual tax of \$300 each upon liquor sellers in cities of the first class, which includes Cincinnati and Cleveland. They are working energetically for its defeat.

Cuarles Wright, the boot

Charles Wright, the bootblack who saved the lives of three men at the Park Row fire, has just received u edals from the humane societies of London and New York. An entertainment will be given for Mr. Wright's benefit at Turn Hall, New York, on the 30th inst. A musical reception for the same purpose will be given at the rooms of the humane society of New York on the 27th.

27th.

At a meeting of the creditors of Ruchanan & Newcomb, held at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, the firm presented a report showing their assets to be \$692,679 68 gr-ater than their habilities. Among those present were Mr. Drennow of Kansas City; Mr. Poppell, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Lawrence of Boston, and Mr. Oatman of Hartford, the last-named representing ten Eastern banks. A special committee, appointed by the creditors, unanimously agreed in favor of accepting the proposition of the firm for an extension of time.

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The money market during the week has been only fairly active under a not very spirited demand at the banks for accommodation. Rates for loans and discounts, however, keep pretty steady, although indications seem to point towards somewhat lower figures before a great while. Good business paper, while ranging from 51/2@61/2 per cent. discount, has ruled at about 6; prime corporation notes and acceptances, while showing but few sales, are quoted at 5 bid, 4% askel according to the nature of the security. Money can probably be obtained of outside parties at slightly below the above figures, but the best security is required. The rate for balances be-tween banks during the week has been firm at 6

At the Clearing House this morning the gross exchanges were \$11,031,269, and for the week were \$69,042,232, while the balances today were \$1,556,064, and for the week \$7,928,228.

New York funds have ranged from 17@33c. discount per \$1000, the higher figures ruling at

Foreign exchange is quiet, crosing at somewhat Foreign exchange is quiet, cosing at somewhat lower prices than those ruling last Saturday. The following are the figures: Sight, 4.80; sixty days, 4.85 \(\alpha\), somewhat commercial bills, 4.83\(\alpha\), sixty days, 4.85 \(\alpha\), somewhat last days, 5.1834. There have been no specie shipments of any consequence, from New York, during the week.

On Wall street money has ruled at 5 per cent, today, closing at 3\(\alpha\), last loan at 3. The New York bank statement today is a most favorable one, slightly more so perhaps than was anticipated. The following are the items:

Loans decreased. \$1.399.300

 Loans decreased
 \$1,399,300

 Specie increased
 2,692,200

 Denosits increased
 1,658,100

 Circulation increased
 84,900
 The banks now hold \$3,153,300 in excess of the egal requirements.

The events of the weck on Wall street have been

iegal requirements.

The events of the week on Wall street bave been very important, and have served to greatly change the condition of affars as they have existed for some time past in the stock market of both New York and Boston. The action of Jay Gould in "showing his hand" had the effect of greatly stimulating prices on Wall street, and during the week there has been an almost steady advance, subject to temporary reactions, all along the line. In fact, the advance has been almost too strong and rapid, and on Friday a prominent commission house received orders to check it, but the impulse was too strong, and the check was but temporary. Whether or no the current has permanently turned, and we are now seeing the beginning of a buil campaign, it would be unnatural not to see more of a reaction than the market has had during the week, and one must with reason be expected, which would in the end prove beneficial for the buil movement, if this is one. As to the amount of the short interest still ourstanding opinions continue to differ; it is evident that a large portion of it has recently been covered, but how large a proportion is the question. The buils caim that there is a very large outstanding int rest, which the bears demy, and in answer to the question of "Why this steady advance?" shout, "Manipulation!" The buil regarding the same has been remarkably good during the week, better than it has been for a long time, in fact since the recent decline commenced, which may be dated back to July last. The general opinion is that bottom has been reached.

Although the demand for money loans has been good, there has been sufficient to meet all wants

Although the demand for money loans has been Although the demand for money loans has been good, there has been sufficient to meet all wants at comparatively easy rates, and the future outlook for continued ease in the loan market is most pronounced when the single fact that between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000 will be disbursed by the government on account of called bonds within the next three months is taken into consideration.

The price of exchange is below the shapping

bonds within the next three months is taken into consideration.

The price of exchange is below the shipping point for gold, and promises to keep so, unless, indeed, ndvices of trouble in Europe should change the present aspect of affairs.

The railroads throughout the country are showing a steady gain in earnings, the past winter having been one of the most favorable for years. As to the railroad war, that is settled.

As to stocks themselves they have had very considerable of a decline and shrinkage. I the above are few of the bull arguments, but as there is nothing so uncertain, unless it is life, as the stock market, the bear reasonings during the coming week may be as powerful. Quien sube?

The Boston stock market has well responded to that of New York in activity, strength and tone, and closed strong at a marked improvement over the closing of last Saturday.

The Pacific Bank resumed business today, and also took its position as a member of the Boston.

also took its position as a member of the Boston Clearing House Association. The excitement regarding the suspension of C. A. Sweet & Co. has completely died out. So that the most eventful happenings, which threatened disaster, with which State street has been afflicted for a long time, are now things of the past.



Bot a Alb., 1634, 1635
Bot a Alb., 1634
Bot a Bot

ery at ... saies of choice fall made Northern creammer and e.c. & b); do fair to good, 32\(\pi\).60 & b); summer made creamery at 28\(\pi\).60 & b); do fair to good, occupied by the doff of the vermont, ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good at 100 & b); do fail vermont, ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fail New York, ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fail New York ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fail to good at 20\(\pi\).20 & b); do fail to good at 20\(\pi\).20 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do fair to good ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & common ...\(\pi\).00 & common ...\(\pi\).00 & b); do common ...\(\pi\).00 & common ...\(\pi

5 % ion.

OFFEE.—There has been a good demand for Rlo,
OFFEE.—There has been a good demand for Rlo,
the market is steady. Mild grades have been in
demand and holders are firm. We quote sales of
a at 13½@26 卷 bb; Maracaibo at 10億14 章 bb;
ha at 27億28c 餐 b; Rio at 3½@12c ණ bb for infer and prime.

COPPER,—We quote the last sales of Sheathing Coporat 28c 4t fb; and Boxts and Braziers' Copper at 30c., at 3b. Yellow heathing Metal sells at 20c 4t b. d Yellow heathing at 20c 4t b. Ingot Copper has an been firm, and the last sales have been made at

see been firm, and the last sales have been made at 144 \$\pi\$\$ by \$4\$ \$\pi\$\$ by \$6\$ N.—There has been something of a flurry in the orket under the i-fluence of higher prices West, ne quotations are almost entirely nominal. We note his of No 2 high mixed at \$1.082 \$\pi\$\$ bush, and no grade at \$2.000 \$\pi\$\$ lush. To arrave from Chicago \$1.082c1\$ stead or theh mixed. CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and ries are nominally unchanged. We quote sales of holee Cape at \$14.016 \$\pi\$\$ bbl; country at \$10.013 \$\pi\$\$ hole.

ol.

DRIED APPLES.—Demand continues moderate for art. red and sliced Apples. Evaporated have been al. We quote the sales of Southern quartered. 44,456 k lb; do sliced, 538 kg k b; New York artered, 537 k b; do sliced, 637 k b; ast and North quartered. 637 k b; do sloed, 637 k b; choice evaporated, 13314 k b b; do good, and to 28 k; choice evaporated, 13314 k b b; do good, DYES AND CHEMICALS, There has

DRY GOODS.—There has been no change in cotton and wooden goods, and the demand has been very

DRY GOODS.—There has been no change in cotton and wooilen goods, and the demand has been very fair.

DYEWOODS.—St Domingo Logwood has been quite steady, with sales at \$19.24 % ton. All the other Dy. woods continue quiet. Fustic ranges from \$24.00 % from as to quality.

EGGs.—The market is well supplied and prices are easier. We quote siles of East at 18.018 \(\text{w} \) of \$\frac{1}{2} \] of \$\frac{1}{2} \) of \$\frac{1}{2} \) of \$\frac{1}{2} \] of \$\frac{1}{2} \) of \$\frac{1}{2} \] of \$\frac{1}{2} \]

LICHE.—The market remains without imprevement in the latter teating. We quote the sales as follows: String wheat—Western assortine. 84 (1964) cross-month batter feature. We quote the sales as follows: String wheat—Western assortine. 84 (1964) cross-month batter feature. We quote the sales as follows: String wheat—Western assortine. 84 (1964) cross-month batter feature. We quote the sales as follows: String wheat sales as follows:

a steady demand. Peteroleum has been in fair demand. Sa es of refined have been at 6342744c or 1152 120 test, and high test brands at 114212 et al., bils extra. Case Oil has been in demand, with sales at 114214c # gai, tins included. Naphtha has been selling at 9200 for 70 gravity, and 10211c for 76 gravi y.
ONIONS.—There is a dull market for Onions and sales have been made at \$2@2 25 % bbl for round lots.

PEAS—Choice Canadas have been very steady.

Green Peas are quiet. We quote sales of choice Canada at \$1 05 \tilde{0} 1 10; do common, \$5 \tilde{0} \tilde{0} \tilde{0} \tilde{0} 1 \tilde{0} 1 \tilde{0} \tilde{0

sh. POTATOES.—There has been a light demand for all forbink eedings, 85090c g bush; English and scotch 60@70c 8 bush. POULTRY AND GAME.—There has been a good de-

SALTPETRE.-The market continues quiet, with

paid.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues quiet, with sales at 5\(\partial_0\) at \(\partial_0\) at \(\pa

報告 Grease has been selling at 5½億億½度 報告, as to quality.
TEAS.—We quote the sales of Gunpowder at 20 後後を報告: Imperial 20元46を報告: Hyson, 17元35を報告: Young Hyson, 15元46で 報告: Twankay, 13元25 報告: HysonSkin, 13元25を報告: Congon, 18元5を報告: 対于 Southong, 18元35を報告: Oolong, 15元35を報告: 対于 Southong 16元35を報告: Oolong, 15元35を報告: Japans, 16元34を報告: Th. The market continues quiet, with sale mostly in small lots.
TIN.—We quote the sales of Straits at 24½億25c and English at 25½6年報 TIN PLATES.—There has been a quiet jobbing de mand and sales have been at \$5 50@8 50 報 box, as to quality.

mand and sales have been at \$5.50\% 50\% box, as to quality.

WOOL.—Transactions include Ohio and Pennsylva nia fleeces at \$10\% 50\for X, XX and XX and above. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have been in better demand at \$10\% 40\% 20\% b for X. In No 1 fleeces sales have been at \$50\% 47\% \$1\% 50\% b for fine delaine selections are steady at \$50\% 50\% 60\% b, for fine delaine and medium Ohio combing. Pulleu Wools have been steady. Choice grades of Eastern and Maine supers have sold at \$50\% 50\% c, down to \$32\% 43\% of or common and good, and low pulled, \$18\% 20\% 60\% b. Choice grades of California pulled at \$50\% 50\% b.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.]
GLOUCESTER, March 18 — [For the week past].—
Whole number of arrivals 46, of which 25 were from
Georges, with about 635,000 nounds codish and 28.
000 pounds hallbut; 2 from Western Banks, with
about 125,000 pounds codish and 150,000 bernds hallbut; 1 from Shore fishing grounds, with 2500 pounds
codish; 2 from the Banks, with about 50,000 herring,
and 15 from Grand Menan, with 250,000 herring,
and 15 from Grand Menan, with 260,000 herring,
bell grand Menan, with 260,000 herring,
and 15 from Grand Menan, with 260,000 herring,
and 16 from M [Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Brighton and Watertown Markets.

PRICES OF HITES AND TALLOW.

Brighton lides... 8 b

Brighton lides... 7 calfskins... 12@12\10 Shee-skins (each) 31@1 76

Country hides... 7 Country tailow... 5 DO pounds descend second Prices of beef cattle \$100 pounds, dressed weight \$4@9 50.

Commenced Travelling by Rail.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

Where Men Died Clutching Each Others' Throats.

A Struggle which Left the Dead in Heaps and Windrows.

The Fight Over the Salient and Capture of the Horseshoe.

(Detroit Free Press.) When the dogs of war let go of each other's throats in the Wilderness it could not be said that either had secured an advantage. Lee had temporarily checked Grant by striking his flank, but he had not shut him up in the woods by selzing the Brock road. The great, dark woods were full of dead and wounded, but Grant had not been crippled. He had failed to drive Lee by fighting, but the road was open to march around him. Grant to med his battle lines into merching columns and renewed his route to Richmond. Les recalled his lines and marched to throw himself across the Federal path. Thus it came about that they grappled again at Spottsylvania. Sixteen years of pe ce have brought but few changes. Almost every rod of the earthworks are still there, the few poor houses still stand, and the woods through which Hancock's men felt their way on that dark and rainy night of March 11 have scarcely lost a tree. here occurred some of the closest and most deadly fighting of that memorable year of battles he would still learn it from the sight around him. Just beyond the high ground around the old Lendrum house are the dead stumps of trees, twelve inches thick, which were cut down by musket balls alone. There are larger trees there which are chipped and scored twenty feet up from the roots. A log a foot thick and nine feet long, which formed part of the Confederate breastwork, has over 300 bullets in it. From a line of breastworks forty rods along more than two barrels of bullets have been gathered and taken away to the junk dealers at Richmond.

When Grant Found Lee in His Path there was a halt. Lee was not only there, but he was intrenched. One night had been sufficient give cover to every man and cannon. Trees had been felled, logs piled up and the spade had taken care of the open spots. For a mile either way from the court-house Lee's intantry had almost safe protection from the fiercest cannonade. They needed it. Grant had five men where Lee had two. He had two guns where Lee had one. On the plains of Manassas Grant would have enveloped that little Confederate army, toyed with it, crushed it as a caterushes a mouse. In the woods around Spottsylvania, behind strong breastworks, one man counted as three. There was no Brock road to move by the flank. Lee must be walked over if Grant pursued his further road to Richmond. When famous puglists meet in the ring they do not rush at each other. The approach is cautious, even timid. They look into each other's eyes. They watch every motion. They stend ready to strike or to guard. It is the same when armies confront each other. There is a weak spot in every battle line. The object is to find it and wield the hammer there. Lee was on the defence. It was for the Federal lion to race up and down in search of the opening in the armor. Grant thought he had found it at Laurel Hill, but after two desperate assaults and the loss of 4000 men, he let go his grip and renewed the search.

The weak spot was found. North of the court. way from the court-house Lee's infantry had The weak spot was found. North of the court-noise was what the Southerners have since called he Horse Shoe. It was a part of the Confederate one which projected out

Something in the Shape of a Horse-Shoe, the extreme point being nearly half a mile from the "heat" of the shoe. When Lee's troops swung in there they had made their own line of battle. When G an arrived it was too late to withdraw from this salient. In one sense it was withdraw from this salient. In one sense it was a dangerous point to hold; in another sense it was a point easily delended. An attack on the main line on either side of this salient gave the Confederates a chance for a murderous cross-fire on their asscilants. An attack on the salient itself could be desperately resisted, and yet it was the single weak spot in Lee's long line. As the Lion prowled up and down, drawing blood at every halt, he saw this horse shoe and went no further. That night, with the wind sobbing drearily over the meadows and through the trees, the rain failing with steady pour, and the night so dark that men had to almost feel their way, Handock massed nearly 20,000 men within hall a mile of the salient and waited for daylight to break. It was Grant's plan to assail and capture this horse shee, push his troops through the opening and then fall upon Lee's rear, right and left. That was Burnside's plan at the Crater—Gordon's plan at Fort Steadman-Lougstreet's plan at Gettysburg. It was the tactics of war, but whenever the plan was tried it met with bloody repulse and terrible desaster. Hancock was the right man for desperate measures. In rain and mid and darkness be pushed troops over and past what would have been called formidalle obstructions by daylight. Men pininged ed past what would have been called for-

Two Log Hours Before Daylight All Were in Their Places in 1 me, rer dy for the movement. There they stood under a 1 zz ang rain, all orders being passed in desperate work before them were glad to hear the notes of the chanticleers announcing that daynotes of the chanticleers announcing that day-light was approaching. After 3 o'clock the rain almost ceased and a fog set in to render the dark-ness more intense, but in this fog and carkness Birney brought all his troops forward and joined his left to Earlow's right, and Mott and Gibbons swung in behind him for a second and third line of battle. There was something terribly weird in this massing of troops in the darkness of mid-night—in the hoots of the owis alarmed by the thousands of dark figures passing through the pines—in the sobs of the werd to move to the attack was a glad relief. Almost as one man the 20,000 moved forward

attack was a glad relief.

Almost as one man the 20,000 moved forward just before daybreak. One could see the length of his musket in advance, but no farther. When lowed them up, and carried them along just as a rising river floats away the chips which have been left on the bars. The idea had been to sur-prise the Confederates in the Horseshoe. This might have been accomplished but for the fierce defence made by the Confederate reserve picket. A hundred men here fought Carroll's whole brigade for ten minutes.

Keeping Up the Fight Until Nearly Every One was Wiped Out.

and as the lines swung around and rushed forward there was a crash of musketry and a roar of cannon. Cheers, shrieks and groans were mingled together in an uproar which awoke men who were sleeping two miles away, and then came the forward rush of every man left standing on his feet. Daylight was breaking, and in plain sight was the Horseshoe. In two minutes after the first gun was fired the Irish Brigade were tearing away the abattis, and they were being shot down by men who could almost touch them with their muskets. On came the great wave of blue, and its very force lifted a brigade over the logs and earth into the fort. Here for ten minutes war never saw more terrific fighting. The Federals had cut loose and gained a foothold. To lose that Horseshoe was to let the Federal army in upon Lee's flanks. Every man seemed to realize the desperate situation, and for a time every soldier was a fiend. Quarter was neither asked nor given. When the muskets were empty the bayonet was together in an uproar which awoke men who were was a fiend. Quarter was neither asked nor given. When the muskets were empty the bayonet was used. If the bayonet falled the muskets were used as clubs. The attack was fierce, the resistance desperate. In that three-quarters of a mile of line not a Confederate retreated. Hundreds of them were asleep as the Federais poured in, but they did not spring up or rush back into the woods. Where they could not seize their muskets they fought with stones and clubs. Confederate artillerists were bayoneted orknocked down while loading their runs, and it was only when resistance was hopeless that the remnant of defenders surrendered.

The Famous Old Stonewall Brigade

was in the Horsesboe, and nearly the entire force was captured. A sergeant rallied eight or ten men around him and refused to surrender, and this handful actually fought its way through and this handle actually longer the way through a whole division and made its escape to the rear lines. The capture of the Horseshoe brought the Federals over 3000 prisoners, a score of battle flags, almost as many pieces of artillery and many thousand stand of arms. It was a victory galiantity won, but as galiantly contested. It was 20,000 against 6000, but the 6000 were behind by the standard invigence in the second invited in the second invited in the second invited in the second in the second invited in the second invited in the second invited in the second in the s preastworks which seemed impregnable to assault. The dead were everywhere—the groans of the wounded almost as loud as the cheers of the unburt. Before the guins could be moved the dead had to be piled up in heaps to clear the

ound. As soon as the capture of the Herseshoe was As soon as the capture of the Herseshoe was effected a part of the force pushed on through the woods toward Lee's finer line. It was expected to find him in confusion and without protection, but lot the rusbing Federals suddenly struck a line of breastworks and met a fire which halted and staggered them. It the Horseshoe was a weak spot it was also a bailed trap to lure the F-deral commander. Its capture did not expose Lee's flanks. The Federal wedge drove into a second breastwork and its force was spent. The Federals who had pushed on were picked up and hurled back with awful vengeance, leaving the woods thickly dotted with corpses in blue, and within an hour from the first rush upon the salient Hancock's men had been driven back to it and were besieged there. Did Grant expect that

body of 20,000 men to push on and rout Lee's whole army? It not

Why Were They Not Supported After Capturing the Horseshoe?

If he only planned for the capture of the salient what benefit could be derive from it, swept as it what benefit could be derive from it, swept as it soon was by such a fire that nothing living could stand exposed? The Sixth Corps came upon the ground baif an hour too late for any serious assault on the inner line. In fact, Hancock had already been driven back, and was in sad need of a supporting force.

Lee was determined to recover possession of the Moreovice and beneach was equally determined.

a supporting force.

Lee was determmed to recover possession of the Horseshoe, and Hancock was equally determined to hold it. Then there occurred such terrible fighting as the oldest solder of the warhad never seen. The Confederates swept forward with line after line, charging right up until they looked into the eyes of the Federals. Lines did not give back. They melted away until where they stood the dead lay in heaps. There were hardly any wounded. Men went down to die. Hundreds of the men were struck by three and four bullets at the same instant. For five hours the Confederates held one side of a breastwork and the Federals the other. It was a grand, continuous crash of usketry—a horrible roar of artillety—a wall made up of cheers, shrieks, huzzas and deatheries. In this pandemonium death swept right and left, and blood poured out until the earth would drink no more. Confederates sprang over the breastwork and fongth with bayonet and clubbed musket until pinned to earth. Federals hurled themselves over and pushed the lines back for a few rods, but only to be swallowed up in the rebound. From daylight to midnight this terrible

Fighting Was Continued Without a Moment's Intermission. Burnside attacked on Hancock's left, but Lee gave him no attention. Wright attacked in the other direction, but not a Confederate was withdrawn from Hancock's front. Wright was charged again and again with the bayonet, and before noon his line had a breastwork of dead charged again and again with the bayonet, and before noon his line had a breastwork of dead bodies. He did not attempt to advance—he was glad to hold his own. Three separate times the Confederate lines charged right into him with the bayonet, and each time men tought hand to hand, using the bayonet, knives, fists, clubs, and fighting to kill. The gray and the blue died on the same spot—died, in some instances, clutching each other. At one time Wright was pressed so hard that Hancock sent him Brooke's brigade, which had just been served with fifty rounds of ammunition. It rushed for the front with a yell, and in ten minutes had lost 110 men. When its ammunition was expended the brigade did not number two full regiments. When the fight around the Horsesboe waxed hottest a section of United States artillery rushed up and unlimbgred. around the Horseshoe waxed hottest a section of United States artiliery rushed up and unlimbgred within pistoi-shot of the Confederate lines. Before the second discharge of the pieces twelve of the artilierists were shot down. In ten minutes horses and men were so nearly wiped out that the pieces were run back by hand.

Standing on the knoll in front of and a little to the right of the Lendrum House one can look down upon the Horseshoe. From this knoll I dug thirty-eight bullets by using the spade twice.

It is a Mine of Lead, a Magazine of Bui-

Every bullet which passed over the heads of the Federals at the salient struck this spot. It was overed with grass on the morning of the fightrich, green grass. After the battle it was a burned and bistered spot on which the eye could not detect a living blade of grass. Death had not detect a living blade of grass. Death had taken a broom of fire in his hand and swent it clean. As night came down men were fighting just where men fought when daylight came. Regiments had fired 200 rounds of ammunition per man. The dead were in front, benind, right and left. Blood stood in pools—blood made paste of the red and sticky soil. The Federals had carried the Horseshoe and held it, but that was all—all but the sacrifice of dead. The Confederates could not retake it, but they had checkmated Grant. The coming of night did not stop that terrible fighting. Darkness seemed to add fuel to the flames of hate. Fresh troops were pushed in, new positions taken, and the darkness was rent and torn with sheets of flames which revealed the smallest limbs in the tree tops. All around that Horseshoe was a bubbling, seething, roaring hell of hate and murder. In that baleful glare men did not look like men. Some had thrown away hats and coats; some had torn off even their sairts; some were gashed and bloody—others had the wild, flerce look of a tiger hunted to cover. Midnight alone brought a cessation, and men who had scarcely eaten a mouthful for two days, or closed their eyes for forty hours, taken a broom of fire in his hand and swept it

Dropped to the Ground Among the Dead and were asleep in a moment. In the morning it was discovered that Lee had shortened and strengthened his lines, leaving the Horseshoe strengthened his lines, leaving the Horseshoe to the Federals, and leaving them more dead men than had ever before been seen on such a limited space. It was his weak spot. Grant had struck it, but where was the gain? Grant had captured it and hed it, but where was the gain? Stretched across his path was a line of earthworks—nidden behind them an army determined to check him. He raved up and down that line—he struck again and again, adding to the heaps of dead—adding to the wounded, but being hurled back at every point. He could not drive Lee from his path in the bloody Wilderness, but he could flank him. He could not drive Lee from his path at Spotsylvania, and he marched by the flank to grapple him at Cold Harbor.

PATENT ARITHMETIC. Puzzles for Every-Day Use, Mathematical and Otherwise.

Detroit Free Press, In a school-room are twelve benches and nine midable obstructions by daylight. Men plunged into swamps, fell into the swellen waters of the creek and were entangled in the thickets, but A laundress takes in twelve shirts and has four

stolen from her line. How many are left and what are the losers going to do about it? A farmer sold eleven bushels of potatoes, and the product purchased two gallons of whiskey at ninety cents per gallon. How much per bushel did he get for his tubers, and where did he keep

the jug?

What velocity must a locomotive have to pick up a deaf man walking on the track and fling him so high that six cars pass before he comes

A boy earned twenty cents per day for eighteen days and bought his mother a mushrat must costing \$2 10. How much did he have left to go to

the circus with?
A mother standing at the gate calls to her boy who is exactly sixty-eight feet distant. It takes two minutes and twenty-two seconds for the sound to reach him. Find from this the velocity with which a woman's voice travels.

A woman earned forty-two cents per day by

with which a woman's voice travels.

A woman earned forty-two eents per day by washing, and supported a husband who consumed four dollars' worth of provisions per week. How much was she in debt at the end of each month up to the time he was sent to the work house?

A father agreed to give his son four and one-half acres of land for every cord of wood he chopped. The son chopped three-sevenths of a cord and broke the axe and went off uniting rabbits. How much land was he entitled to?

A certain young man walks five-sevenths of a mile for seven nights in a week to see his girl, and after putting in 112 nights he gets the bounce. How many miles did he hoof it altogether, and how many weeks did it take him to understand that he wasn't wanted?

Two men agree to build a wall together. One does four-fiftns of the bossing and the other three-tenths of the work, and they finally conclude to pay a man \$13 to finish the job. Find the length and height of the wall.

A woman arrives at the depot three minutes ahead of train time. She has to kiss seven persons, say good-by to thirteen others, send her love to twenty-two relatives, and see to four parcels. She accomplishes it all and has forty-one seconds to spare to tell a dear friend how to mix seven different ingredients into a minue pic. How long did it take the train to reach Chicago?

The Holy Mother Love.

[Sacramento Record.]
Bear in mind the evening text-"And the door was shut"-and you may, perhaps, realize the effect of the following, told with a little of the and the "plain" speech making the pathos stronger: One of the young girls in a little village was led away into sin, perhaps by the example of some of her companions, and leaving her home went away to London. But one day, while proceeding along the street, she came by a church and heard the congregation singing an old time she knew well. She paused a moment, and while listening a sudden vision came to her of the home she had left, her father and mother, the conjet village and the simple and pure life that nome she had left, her father and mother, the quiet village and the simple and pure life that had once been hers. A longing swept through her heart just to creep overthe threshold of home once more and sit at her mother's feet, no matter if it were in sin and in shame, even. Though she brought her disgrace home with her—mother was there and forgiveness and love were there. So she travelled the long distance to the little village, but feeling that she must not with her-miother was their and lorgiveness and love were there. So she travelled the long distance to the little village; but feeling that she must not be seen coming home by the neighbors, weary and footsore and longing though she was, she nid in the fields till dark, and then she waited and wated, fearing that she could not make it right with "feyther," till "feyther should be gone to bed, and she could find mother sitting alone. And when she came to the house her beating heart stopped in fear, for the lights were gone and she remembered that the door was shut at night. Yet at any rate she must see, and her heart leaped again when she found that the door was open. Light as was her foot when she stepped within, one ear heard it, and her mother's voice, low and trembling with hope, spoke from an inner room, "Jeannie, is it you?" "Yes, mother, and oh, I feared to find the door shut." Spake the mother: "An, Jeannie, lass, the door has nae been shut since ye left."

HOOP LA! HOOP LA!

A History of the Travelling Circus in America.

Vast Changes Since First "The Elephant Went Round."

The Old-Time Shows in Barnyards -Half a Century's Progress.

[New York Times.] A history of the circus in America, which leads the world in this sort of thing, shows what Yankee enterprise has accomplished in one direction. day must know that they witness sights which previous generations were not privileged to see t any price. The globe has been hunted over from east to west and from north to south for beasts and birds, curiosities, and wonders to make the circus complete, and some object from every clime may be seen. Seemingly there is nothing teat will attract such crowds or in which so much delight is taken as the circus. People will go miles to see it, and never tire of it. It is unlike any other form of amusement, and is popular with all classes. There are not the comforts in the seating accommodations that are afforded at the theatre, but everybody goes for a good time, and will bear the crush without complaint. Nowhere else can such a jolly multitude be found. The crack of the ringmaster's whip and the jests of the clown are apparently cures for every care. The younger folk hail the coming of a circus with as much joy as they do the approach of Christmas. And the older folk do not go simply because it pleases the children. They look, listen, and laugh because they enjoy it. In short, a circus is calculated to entertain the masses. To say that The Circus is Distinctively an American

Institution would not be going much out of the way, for in no country is it conducted on such an extensive scale as in this. The circuses of Europe are mere side shows compared with the mammoth affairs that pitch their tents in almost every city of the

that pitch their tents in almost every city of the Union each year.

The eyes of a gray-haired showman kindled as he recounted the other day the changes in the business in the past half century. The first circus started out from Putnam county, N. Y., in 1827 or 1828. The firm which made the venture was known as Angevine, Titus & Burgess, all of whom have long since been called to their fathers. Putnam is peculiarly a circus county. The farmers and business men of the present day have been or still are interested in circuses. The people talk circus, preed circus horses, and send out from their midst circus proprietors and performers. The pioneer circus had no tent nor seats. That was before such things were thought of, and the original show was a very primitive affair. Nor were animals considered necessary adjuncts to the show, although subsequently the firm secured an elephant. This was the first elephant shown in this country, and it created a seasation. It died in New Brunswick. The programme of the circus when it was organized consisted of feats of strength, such as lifting heavy weights and holding at arm's length, leaping, and riding without a bridle. A vocalist sang some comic songs and a file and one or two drums furnished music, or, more properly speaking, noise. The company did not comprise over eight or ten persons and as many horses,

The Exhibitions Were Given in Barnyards and Barns,

wherever a cluster of houses suggested that a crowd might be called together. The people stood up, and the taller ones, of course, had the best of it. The prices of admission ranged from best of it. The prices of admission ranged from 6d. to 2s., and in many instances were adjusted to suit the pockets of small boys and impecunious individuals. No performance was given in the evening, as there was no known way of securing light. The idea of an advance agent was not thought of until later. The company travelled overland, unannounced beforehand, and when a short distance from the stopping place halted to prepare for the "parade." The members adorned themselves in their torgery, and, headed by the "band," swept down on the astonished natives. A loud-voiced person would proclaim that a show was to be given, and the people would come from the fields and houses to find out what it all meant. It is imagined that there was a hurry and bustle in scraping up sufficient money to "see the thing," and when the crowd had reached proportions large enough the circus would begin. The singer and the man who beat the bass drum were special objects of admiration, and they could not make too much discord to suit the throng. If \$75 was taken in the receipts were considered heavy. The company would put up at a farm-house or tayern, and the next morning at daybreak start on for the nearest hamlet. What people must have thought when the first circus came among them can better be conjectured than told, but it is safe to say that it aflorded them 6d. to 2s., and in many instances were adjusted Something to Talk About for Months After-

Padriding, or standing upright on a wooden platform on the back of a horse, was introduced circus continued to increase, but it was not until 1832 that a tent was used. The first tent was an "eighty-foot round top," and was erected at a point where the Bowery and Grand street intersect, which was then away out of the city. In this tent seats were supplied, and the city. In this tent sears were supplied, and the event marked an epoch in the circus business. The shows began to increase, and competition was the means of adding to their merit and extent. The managers were not long in discovering that it was essential that a man should be sent ahead to announce their approach. The agents, however, kept only a day or so in advance, and they were expected to talk people into a agents, however, kept only a day or so in advance, and they were expected to talk people into a frenzy of excitement over the promised treat. Later, where practicable, brief notices were put in the newspapers, but in those times papers were few and far between, and were seldom printed oftener than once a week. It was not until a long time afterward that bills were used. Shows always halted outside of a town to prepare for the gorgeous entrance. Vaulting and similar feats continued to be the main features for years. A man named Leyi North used to turn 100 somersaults in succession, and his fame spread from one end of the land to the other. Jumping from a spring-board and tossing a cannon-ball drew plaudits from the spectators. The shows in these early days lasted about an hour and a half. When,

Finally, an Elephant Became Part of a Show, people, young and old, would follow it for miles. It was such a great prize that it was kept closely blanketed to hide it from unprofitable eyes. If a fat boy happened to be with a circus he, too, was fat boy happened to be with a circus he, too, was kept out of sight. Next to an elephant, a fat boy was the biggest attraction. It was altogethem too early for midgets, and their worth was not appreciated until Tom Thumb demonstrated how big a little nody could be. At last, when evening performances were substituted, the tents were sighted with flambeaus, which flickered and smudged and emitted a great deal more smoke than light. In the course of time domestic animals, such as foxes, rabbits, and coons, were put in cages and exhibited.

n cages and exhibited.

After years had passed away, the Old Bowery Amphitheatre, in New York, was opened, and here the only really good show of the period was given. The amphitheatre was, it may be said, the cradie of the circus in America. It was conducted by John Tryon, and in the winter two or three companies which travelled in the summer would be combined in it. Here Barney Williams, afterward famed for his Irish characters liams, afterward famed for his trish characters, now dead and goone, sang comic songs and exceetted plantation or "nigger" dances. He was a prime favorite with the crowds. Other attractions were the Stickney family and the Madigans. The first clown of note—John Gosson—appeared in the amphitheatre. He was a comic knockabout clown. The clown soon became a great card, and no circus was complete without one. Gosson alone was sufficient to fill the house.

Dan Mace Emanated from the Amphi-

theatre, while Seth Howe, rich and retired, was a fourhorse rider, and John Nathans and George F. Bailey, both men of wealth, were performers in it. In 1840 Herr Dresbach drove a lion, harnessed to a car, across the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre, and created a furore. It was he who intro-duced wild animals in America, and a rude cut of a lion, executed by a man named Booth, now in possession of Mr. James Relliey, the Spruce street ossession of Mr. James Kellley, the Spruce street cinner, was used in printing tills for the per-rmance. These bills were the first issued for te show business. Van Amburgh took the cae om Dresbach, and began exhibiting animals, e used to go into a den of lions, and became elebrated. His fame was sung in variety shows of the air was whistled on the streets, and is swell known at this time in Germany as in merice.

America.

And and made a large amount of money. In the hight and upsetring the caliph's calients. Assow that the whole busines was composed of one medium and several masks.

Nimety-five Years Old and Techning.

Blias De Puy is 95 years of age and still soll to walk leight miles a day over rough hills. He is the ountry sparsely settle t 1840 John Robinson, the great four-

B. Lent, proprietor of the New York Circus which exhibited on Fourteenth street.

The innovation was an important one, and the other circuses were eventually compelled to fol-low. 'Van Amburgh's was the last to leave the other circuses were eventually compelled to follow. *Van Amburgh's was the last to leave the "road." Lent's original train consisted of twelve cars. He had no menagerie, but gave a fine ring show. Mee. Dockrill first appeared in his circus. He did much to elevate the business. He compelled the performers to wear proper attire, and would not permit vulgarity in speech or action. Things have changed greatly since Lent's circus train was whirled through the country. Big circuses nowadays require three trains, aggregating forty-five cars. Besides, from three to five advertising cars precede them, the first by four or five weeks. Until late years wagons were used for this purpose, but these were not fast or magnificent enough. The catapuit and electric light are later additions. The employees are fed or the ground, by the circus managers, and only the principal performers go to a hotel. Where forty horses used to be the limit from 200 to 300 were employed before the circuses took the rail. One tent this year will be 450 by 200 feet in dimensions. The expenses of a big circus amount to \$3500 a day. The largest amount taken in, in a single day, is \$14,000—the receipts of a show at Pittsburg, Penn., last season. It is often the case that three performances are given in a single day—in the morning, afternoon and evening. And the side shows are a great deal larger than the earlier circuses. The

Advertising Has Grown to be the Biggest

Part of a Show. The size of the first bill was 30x40 inches, and now some of them are fifty times as large. It is almost as great a sight to see the bill-boards as it almost as great a sight to see the bill-boards as it is to see the performance. It has reached that point where a Fourth of July celebration is not a much greater event than the appearance of a circus. The rainroats run special trains with a coupon for the circus attached to the ticket, people take a holiday and come fifty or sixty miles, and in the evening the showmen send up a fire-balloon, discharge cannon, and set off fireworks. There are not as many shows now as there were years ago. But seventeen of consequence will start out this year, while during the war there were forty, with only half the country to exhibit in. The larger ones have swallowed the smaller.

mailer.

Every circus manager seems bound to see how extensive a herd of elephants he can collect. One has twenty-two and another on the way across the water, while a second has twenty-one. There are at present seventy-seven elephants in this country. The menageries this year will be particularly fine. Circus men regard the prospects of the season as good. The times are favorable and the crop yield promises well. The agricultural districts have everything to do with the prosperity of the circus. Old showmen say circuses have about reached their limit. They are too large already, and

In Time They Will Return to One Large

Ring. Three rings do not give satisfaction. People can-Three rings do not give satisfaction. People cannot watch them all at once. The first "circus pool" will be formed this year—that is, two rival circuses, in order not to plunge into rulnous competition, will divide the country. One will take one route, and the other another. As peanuts and lemonade are inseparably associated with circuses, it may be well to say that the production of both will be large—at least at the circuses. A word about circuses in foreign lands. There is none haif the size of the large circuses in America, although Myers', in Germany, is fair. England never saw one that could equal Howe's old show, and to this day circuses are given in the open air at fairs in that country. The people form a ring, and a collection is taken.

t*We think the writer is mistaken in accrediting to L. B. Lent the first railroad circus, and that in 1856 or '57 the Spaiding & Rogers circus travelled through New England by rail.—Eb.;

MODERN ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The Caliph and His Chief Eunuch Take a Gaslight Promenade.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]
One night the Caliph Haroun Allbusinessprinciples called his chief eunuch to accompany him in a tour around his City of Ragbag that he might see in what way his subjects amused themselves when relieved by the caliph's awful presence. They passed through many market places and squares, when the caliph perceived a shop with a lantern over the door, and entering,

shop with a lantern over the door, and entering, called for a stew and a glass of beer.

After much persuasion, Bedridden Ali, the barkeeper, woke up and knocked the caliph down with a club, saying: "Who art thou that comest to the precinct station of the city guard and callest for beer and oysters? Know then that the oyster bazaars close at midnight, while the beer markets nave oally the side doors open after 12!"

This reply so diverted the caliph that he ordered Bedridden Ali bastinadoed and then besought him that he display such human wares as he had in stock.

To this command Ali opened his vaults and the caliph was so complacent as to speak in praise of the chloride of lime and regularity of the rat holes.

Charmed with the affability of the caliph, Ali fell over bimself in his anxiety to show what he had, and the doorman was ordered to bring forth the contents of the treasnry.

A gray haired man approached the commander of a majority and fell upon his knees. Being bidden to speak, he thus gave voice:

"O, mighty caliph! I am a fig merchant of Balsora, but, not knowing the laws that govern the great city of Ragbag, I essayed to sell my

sora, but, not knowing the laws that govern he great city of Ragbag, I essayed to sell my ruits without having first obtained a license. fruits without having first obtained a license. Thus engaged, I was snatched by a genius of the star, which had in some way escaped from his brass can, and then made the can up into buttons. He endeavored to chop my head off with a dull club, but my prayers prevailed, and he only broke my neck. Let me go. I beseech thee, ob, ruier of the taithful, and I will promise to give thy treasury fourfold of my receipts so long as I remain in Raghag!"

agbag!"
The caliph, finding him to be A Balsora Man and Not Entitled to a Vote

in Raghag. ordered him beheaded, and praised the genius of the star, which swelled up until he had only refrained from squashing the caliph against the

a woman of Damascus, and being ordered to make a speech she thus commenced: "Know, then, O greatest of the caliphs, I am a speech she thus commenced:

"Know, then, O greatest of the caliphs, I am a wash merchant, and cleanse the clothing of many of the people of Ragbag. This night I went to the house of an agent to a goods merchant with a shirt and a sock, and asked that he reward me for my labor in making them white. He ordered his servants to thrust me forth, which being done, I fell, and Abou Ham, who was passing by, emptted his revolver into my system and brought me hither. If I am permitted to depart, I will no longer clamor for the broad piece ne oweth me, but will go home and suffer in silence?"

The caliph, having inquired, found that the agent was known to be irrespective of party. Thereupon he ordered that the woman be boiled, and called for the next.

Bedridden Ali brought forth a lad from China, which having made a deep obeisance and hoped that the caliph's life might be spared until the sun's mission had been performed, thus related his adventures:

"Enderstand, O commander of a majority, that I am from the empire of China by descent and a starch-jerker by occupation. This afternoon as I was returning from the joss-house a Ragbag boy smote me grievously with a snow-ball, which wounded me and pained me sorely. I sought Bedridden Ali and related what had occurred, when he shackled me and cast me into the

ball, which wounded me and paried his oberly. I sought Bedridden Ali and related what had occurred, when he shackled me and cast me into the deepest dungeon he could find. I am innocent of any crime, and I beg, O caliph! that I may be allowed to depart and arrange my worldly affairs before I am put to death!"

To this appeal the caliph listened with much condescension, but finding that the culprit had

A Visible Means of Support Besides Munting a Political Office,

he ordered that he be hamstrung and breken on The next of the series was a musician of Diar-The next of the series was a musician of Diarbekir, who was dragged out by the legs. Being ardered to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he told this tale:

"O, beautiful commander! I am a musician, making glorious strains for the people in the market places by screwing the handle of a gorgeous box. This morning I was hammering out the 'Sweet By and By,' when Bedridden Ah commanded me that I play the 'Guard of the Mulligans.' I told him that such performance did not lie within the compass of the instrument, whereupon he drove a spear through my body and prought me in! If I could be permitted to bid my wife good-by I should die happy!"

"Do you speak German?" asked the caliph, compassionately.

"Do you speak German?" asked the caliph, compassionately.
"Not I, O great caliph! but my people at home speak German!"
Thereupon the caliph showed him a letter which he had written to him, but which he refused to give up, lest it come into the hands of the scoffers in the market places, and ordered that his head be cut off around the waist as an evidence of the caliph's appreciation of him.
The great commander again complimented Bedridden Ali upon the excellence of his guardhouse, and warned him to look out for any unbelievers who might rise up in the town, and, by turning up the light and upsetting the caliph's cabinet, show that the whole business was composed of one medium and several masks.

DEAD-BEATS.

How Hotels are Humbugged by Tricky Travellers.

Swindlers Living Without Work and Getting Rich by It.

Dealings with Doubtful Drummers and Bogus Showmen.

standing at the office counter of one of the great notels scanning the faces of the ever-changing crowd, who, not to put too fine a point upon the matter, were putting all sorts of brivial and unnecessary questions to the animated railway guide and city directory, and gazetteer of general information known as the clerk. As he stood there a man approached and asked the clerk if he could speak with him privately. "Yes," was the answer, "if you can say it here."

"Can I get a room?"

few days."

"Got any baggage?"

"Then you must pay in anyance." "That's what I want to see you about. I've run out of money, and I want to stay here until my remittances reach me. I expect some money in a

"Sorry, sir," said the clark, "but we don't do that sort of business," and he turned away to attend to some one erse, while the rejected suitor, after gazing about him with an injured air for a moment, walked as slowly and unconcernedly as he could away from the office and out of the hotel. "Do you have many such applications?" asked

"If that was the only kind," was the reply, "we

would not have much trouble. The man who was here just now is a novice on the art of 'beating' a hotel. An old strayer would have walked up and registered, stayed his week, and then skipped out to play the same game at another house. There are men who have

Gone Through Nearly Every Hotel in the City That Way,

beginning with places like this and working down to those of the lowest grade. When they get to the last kind, however, they do not get along so well, for the proprietors of that class of houses deal habitually with hard customers and almost invariably demand payment in advance."

"Do people ever ask you to lend money?"

"Yes. Only today a man came in—he's stopping here and has baggage with him—and asked for a loan of \$20 until tomorrow. He said that he forgot to get any before the bank' closed, and would pay it back in the morning. Of course he got it—this way." "This way" was illustrated by a peculiar jerking movement of the clerk's left hand in the direction of his left shoulder. "Then, hand in the direction of his left shoulder. "Then, scain, fellows try all sorts of played-out dodges to get checks cashed. I remember a recent case of that sort. A young fellow, dressed in the very height of fashion—melted into what-d'ye-callem's, you know—came here a short time ago. He had been here about ten days when he came to the office one evening with a check on a local bank and asked me to cash it for him. Of course I had no intentions of doing so, for I have strict orders to do nothing of the kind, but I hardly liked to refuse him abruptly, and I made a show of looking at it. It was sinned by himself, and so was not a forgery. I told him that I could not accommodate him, as I hadn't enough money to spare. He walked off and never came back."

"Better tell him about the trunk," said another clerk.

clerk.
"Oh, yes. We found four or five pairs of old boots, a couple of shirt-fronts and an old overcoat in that young swell's trunk."
"I could tell you of lots of things like that if I had time," the clerk continued. "Sometimes

We Have to Listen to Pitiful Stories from Women.

They are almost always untrue. They tell us that their husbands have died, or have deserted them—that they don't know what to do for the moment, but that their friends will be sure to keep them as soon as they learn of their circumkeep them as soon as they learn of their circumstances, and they beg for shelter for a few days. It is sad to have to say it, but the female swindler is the most unprincipled. She can give a man heavy odds, and nine times out of ten she will get around him. You don't know how to refuse them—it seems heartless to deny shelter to a woman. Yet when she skips out as lively as a cricket without paying her bill you wish you had seen through her little game."

"Do you ever suffer from the bogus moneypackage trick?"

"Do you ever suffer from the bogus money-package trick?"

"Let me tell you something about that. One night I went to the theatre to see 'Fresh.' A man sat next to me with whom I got into conversation, and somehow or other I found out, or thought I did, that he came from near the place where I was raised. Well, we went out between the acts and met a fellow who knew me. In that way he learned who I was, and he said he would remove from the Pacific and come here. He did so the next day. He had no baggage but a valise, which he opened on the counter and from which he took a package of bills. I saw them. The out-

He was the Crookedest Cuss I Ever Met. He ran up a big bill for wines and other things on the strength of that money, and then one night he did not come in. Nor did he the follow ing day and night. The second day we looked at

"I suppose you have to keep your eyes skinned "You're right about that. But experience teaches us a great deal, and an old stayer in the business does not often get left. Weren't you at the — banquet the other night? I think I saw

"Then you saw that woman on the sofa near the head of the stairs. You must have observed her—a large, rather handsome woman, sitting by herself on the sofa with a trunk near her." herself on the sofa with a trunk near her."

"Yes, now that I come to think of it, I do remember seeing her. What of her? anything?"

"Just listen. She came here that morning and engaged a room, to which her trunk was sent. A few minutes after she rang and asked to see the proprietor. Mr.—was not in at that moment, and she was told so. When he did return he sent word to say that he was at her service, and she asked him to walk up. He was gone about half an hour, I should say, and when he came down again he said that on entering the room the woman, who was en dishabile, having substituted a wrapper for her dress, at once said, "Oh, Mr.—! you won't turn me out?"

"Turn you out, madam? Why, what do you mean?" was his answer.

"I was robbed on the train coming from Cincinnati. I don't know when or by whom.

I am Here Without a Cent,

I am Here Without & Cent, and I thought the best thing I could do was to tell you how I was situated, and ask you to let me stay here until I could send for more money.'

And she burst into a flood of tears.

"The situation was embarrassing to —, and for a moment he did not know what answer to make, but he told her to remain for that night at all events, and that he would decide what was best to do. He then came down. "When he had told me this I inquired if he had

ewhen he nad told me this I inquired if he had asked her who her I friends were, and he said he had not, but would do so. He went up stairs again for that purpose and found her sitting in the parior, this time dressed of course. He put his question as delicately as he could, and she informed him that she was the wife of Mr. P., a well-known citizen of Cincinnati.

"To make a long story short, we telegraphed at once to Mr. P., asking if the lady's story was true, and received the following reply:

"Not married. You have been imposed on.

"This came just before the banquet, and of courso she was told that she must go elsewhere. Her trunk was taken from her room, but when it reached the hall she grew furious and abused the porter so that he put it down where you saw it, and came down to the office to report. She sat down where you raw her. Now it happened that there was a guest at the banquet who lives in an Indiana town, and he arrived after you did. When he went up stairs he saw this woman, and at once recognized her as a bad character, notorious as the leader of the demi-monde in the place where he resides. Naturally enough he was surprised to find her there, and, feeling

Sure There Must be Something Wrong

Sure There Must be Something Wrong About It.

he came down to the office and told us who she was. She was made to leave in quick order after that, and it was singular to observe her sang froid when she discovered that her game was up.

froid when she discovered that her game was up. She swore a little, and said she would have had a good time 'if that ——— had not given her away'; but at the end she went off with a langh."
"Are you ever victimized by families?"
"Sometimes, but not often. When that is the case real misfortine is at the bottom of it as a rule. But if you mean by 'families' a man and his wife, then I must say yes. It is often the case that a couple sustaining, or professing to sustain, that relation put up at a first-class hotel and beat the proprietor out of their bill. The man steps off first and then the woman tollows."

The clerk went on to tell of some or the experiences country hotels have with traveiling theatricial and opera companies. "Our rates for transient people are \$2.50 a day, and we have special rates for commercial men. Drummers, as they are called, always get rates from fifty to seventy-five cents lower than other people, but why that is I don't know. It is an old custom, I cappose, originating in the days when such patrols were 2004 customers at the par, But

that is all changed now. First-class commercial men, who pay \$2 a day, are not drinking men. But I was going to say something about show people. The truth is we don't care specially for that trade, but we take it when they are willing to give us our rates. Whenever leading theatrical people—stars, as they call them—are on the road, they always go to the best hotel. If the star is a single lady

She Will Have Her Maid or Her Mother With Her.

The leading man or the two leading men will also stop with them, while the remaining mem-bers of the company will be distributed around bers of the company will be distributed around at the cheaper hotels where they can be accompanied at from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. Opera companies put up in the same way, but first-class minstrei parties always stop together at the same hotel, and generally at the best. I know shrewd managers who say that it is always a paying advertisement for them to stop at the leading hotel. A shrewd manager won't allow any 'monkey business' on the hotel register. A cheap company at a cheap hotel will capture the register, and the best penman in the troupe will proceed to decorate two full pages with the title of the company, their play, the name of the theatre, the cast of characters, and the names of the 'company, together with very many other names that are fictitious. Of course the hotel man is posted in advance, and he joins in the conspiracy to deceive the provincial register gazers.

"But a shrewd manager will register his people in a genteel manner, the same as ordinary guests are registered, and will under no circumstances allow any advertisement of his entertainment to figure on the pages of the took. It does not require very much time to have the report spread over the town that such and such a company is stopping at the leading hotel. That report in itself sells hundreds of tickets. But, as I said before, there is no money in entertaining theatrical stars. They always want the best room in the house, every attention in the world, constant wating on, lunch served in their rooms at midnight after the play, and after the dining-room is closed; their trunks are always a burden, taxing the strength of the porters, tearing carpets and damaging cornices; their at the cheaper hotels where they can be accom-

Poodle Dogs Are a Nulsance, and Their

Wants and Complaints Many.

Occasionally, however, there is a very pleasant exception to this rule. The better the artist the less unnecessary trouble there is likely to be made. Frequently men make more fuss than women, and

Frequently men make more fuss than women, and foreigners are worse than all others.

"Whenever a woman star arrives, we at once place ice-water, special railway time tables, a city directory, a special rocking chair, and a number of other trifles in her room, to save the porters at least a dozen journeys to answer her calls. A shrewd porter will at once propound a regular formulated series of questions, such as her desires for laundry work, her hour for lunch, and many other things that an actiess would likely desire during her stay. Thus the porter saves himself an immense deal of labot, impresses the star with his attentive kindness, and is generally rewarded for his thoughtfulness. Theatrical people invariably leave on the first train in the morning. No matter if a train starts for their destination two hours later, and by taking it would give them more rest and sleep, they always take the earlier train, believing that the sooner they get to the next stopping place the better."

"Do hotel people lose much by theatrical folk or showner?" was next asked. "Well fearl' tank

"Do hotel people lose much by theatrical folks "Do notel people lose much by theatrical folks or showmen?" was next asked. "Well, I can't say that they do. There are a number of men ahead of companies that only exist on paper, who are travelling about whe country, dead-heading and beating their way as well as they can. About all their stock in trade is a lot of blank contracts and a bunch of paste-board complimentary tickets. 'Colonel So-and-So' tomes into town, slips a few tickets to one of the reporters, and very soon The Colonel's Arrival is Noted in the

Newspapers, as the advance agent of some company with ;

high-sounding title. The colonel assumes a business air, calls around at the hotels, gets their best terms, and finally selects the hotel proprietor with whore he can best do business. The colonei makes a contract, fills up the printed blank for twenty-five people (himself included for two days board, probably three), and then hands it to the clerk to be presented at the box office promptly at a special hour on the evening of the show. If the agent thinks he can succeed, he'll ask the landord, in an off-hand-way, for \$10, as he is a trifle short, and he makes the order call for \$10 more. If the landord is not in the banking business the agent won't get the money. Sometimes, however, he succeeds, and the deceived landords can then take it out in waiting for that company to come along. Then, again, twere are agents who are gennine and well meaning. They give their orders on the treasury of their company for boarding, bil posting, etc., and there case honorable showmen invariably send a man to settle up all bills. Most companies are now so well known that here is but little danger. Occasionally, however, we all get nipped—theatre owner, the printer, hotel man, baggagemen and bill posters. In case of trouble, the man who stands the poorest chance is the bill poster, and the printer has the best chance to get his money. Show people don't want to be attacked in the public prints, and a company must be very poor indeed not to pay for their advertisements. The theatre owner will take what he can get, and the hotel men, rather than rake up a scandal by detaining baggage, will also take what they can get. Detaining a company is the very worst thing to be done, because it wips them out completely. Better by far give them a chance to reach the next town. As a rule only ness air, calls around at the hotels, gets their best terms, and finally selects the hotel proprietor

A BRIDE'S STRANCE FREAK. Shamming Death that She Might Elope With Her Music Teacher.

(Pioneer-Press.]
A very peculiar proceeding was related to me tonight affecting a gallant officer of the army, brother of a lieutenant at Fort Meade, and one out of which an interesting romance might b woven. I do not care to give the gentleman's name, but will state that he is a nephew of a prominent Union general of the rebellion period and ex-member of Congress. A year or so ago he became enamored with a bandsome and accomplished Bastern lady, wooed and won her. Their honeymoon was all that loving hearts could make it, and their future gave promise of great and continuous nappiness. The lady was blessed with more than ordinary musical talent, but uncultivated, and, to perfect the divine art, she was sent abroad by her husband. She risted the various conservatories of the containent, and finally located in Paris for two years' instruction. While there she was reported as being very sick, and soon afterwards the terrible announcement of her death reached Lieutenant — by cable. He at once directed that the remains be embalmed and sent to America for burial, which order was complied with; but, as the grief-stricten husband was unable to go East he requested a friend in New York to receive the gasket and cause its interment in Greenwood. This was done. Subsequently certain intelligence reached the widower of a character that aroused his suspicions, and caused him to hasten to the beautiful cemetery overlooking the hasten to the casket opened and found to contain the decaying body of a man. An investigation was at once instituted and resulted in establishing the fact that and ex-member of Congress. A year or so ago he body of a man. An investigation was at once in-stituted and resulted in establishing the fact that the wife had eloped with her music teacher, first causing a report of her sickness and death to be sent to her far-away home, and in corroboration of ithad secured a corpse from the morgue, which was sent as her own, with the result above stated.

Is the Boy a Horof

[Brooklyn Eagle,]
Is this boy a hero? Let us see, He lies stretched across the master's knee and whimpers not. Every second the cruel rattan rises and talls every second there is a dull sound as if somebody every second there is a dull sound as if somebody were threshing mud. The clust files, but the victim utters no sound. The perspiration stands out on the master's brow and by begins to wonder if that hoy's basement is constructed of sheet iron. Nothing of the sort; it is a wild foolish conjecture. The lad's life has been passed in the full blaze of nineteenth century civilization. He is no fool. He knows that no oldy knows what a day may bring forth. He doesn't venture across the dark guif between the now and the may be unprovided against contingencies. The lantern that guides his footsteps is the light of experience. There is a great future reserved for this boy. The rattan goes up and the rattan comes down; who cares for rattans? When he left, home in the morning he took his father's last rendaining liver pad with him. It's the right liver pad in the wrong place. Yes, this boy is a heart.

Peculiar Effects of Vaced nation.

[Exchange.]
There is something about vaccination that is peculiar. At Nerristown, Penn., a young lady was vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a young man, and after it worked she could never be near him a moment without wanting that arm of his around her waist or nees. A fientile at Sait Lake City was vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a Mormon neighbor, and the Gentile has embraced Mormon ism and married three wives, and is looking for more. It beats all how vaccination works. A raan in Milwaukee, who always paid his debts promptly, was vaccinated by virus obtained from the arm of a friend who was considered a little slow about paying, and now the vaccinated min, though well off, stands off his creditors and sets like a dead beat, compelling collectors to call at least a dozen times before he will pay. a young man, and after it worked she could never compelling collectors before he will pay.

> Ministerial Woold Sawyers. [Dubuque ?fimes.]

A wealthy gentleman at Forest City, in Iowa, being somewhat scepticall as to the almount of labor which a minister would be willing to do, offered to pay such clergymen as would saw his offered to pay such elergymen as would saw his wood for him \$1 per hour for their serwices. He was considerably astonisiled when nearly all the ministers in town came marching forward with saw and buck prepared to accept his terms. Some of them have been working right along four to six hours per day, Sunday excepted, ever since, and their grit will probably last as long as the sceptic's wood. They have been paid promptly for their work.

blossomed in all its golden glory and the daisy laid its white face to the earth. A brindle dog laid its white face to the earth. A brindle laid its make laid its

BRIC-A-BRAC

Comparisons On snow-crowned roofs
The moonlight gleams,
And under one
My lady dreams. Fair is the snow. Her pillow fair: Fairer the face That pestles there.

Well kinough As Far As It Goes.

(Norristown Herald.) Clara Louise Kellog2 says she can make good can make delicious buckwheat cakes. This is all well enough as far as it goes; but can either one of the sweet singers sew on a suspender button to stay two days in one inning, and make a fire without getting soot on her nose?

Marriage in Heaven.

[Dodsley.]
Cries Sylvia to a reverend dean:
"What reasons can be given,
Since marriage is a holy thing,"
That there is none in heaven?
"There are no women," he replied,
She quick returned the jest;
"Women there are; but I'm afraid
They cannot find a priest." In the Whale's Society.

[Watertown Times.]
Rev. Arthur Aniseseed of Utica is a disciple of Wilde, and pronounced by his lady part-honers a very zephyr of poetic piety. His preaching is very delicate. Last Sunday he read a portion of sacred writ detailing a rehearsal of Jonah's submarine adventure. "We come now to Jonah," said Arthur, "who passed three days! and three nights in the whale's—ahem—society."

A Picture.

A Picture.

[Anon.]
Two bine-veined eyelids folded down Over two eyes of softest brown,
A tangled mass of golden curls,
Two barted lips, disclosing pearls,
One dimpled arm with careless grace
Thrown o'er her head, white o'er her face a
Flitting smile did play.
A quiet spot where naught was heard
Save the sweet carol of a bird.
Except the drowsy hum of bees.
The air was soft; the gentle creeze
Hardly the tall, pink clover bent,
And in the air there was a scent
Of new-mown meadow hay.

Not a Very Common Complaint New York Mercury. A police magistrate is questioning a tramp whose bearing indicates that he has seen better days. "You look as if you had been a gentle-

man," he remarks.
"Yes," says the prisoner, with a sigh; "once I was worth a hundred thousand." Gambled, eh? "No, sir."
"Squandered it in riotous living?"
"No, sir."

"Then to what vice were you addicted?"
"Friendship, sir." The King's Quest.

The King a Quest.

Century Magazine.

The King rode fast, the King rode far;

Now, by my crown, quoth he,

If I in all the land, shalt find

A maiden of contented mind—
Be she of high or low degree.

By Pagan rite or Christian signed—
My consort she shall be."

But when he chanced the maid to meet,
so well content was she But when he chanced the maid to meet, so well content was she
She would not wed—but deaf and blind,
Went on her way: "Alack. I find
I'm caught in my own web," quoth he:
"This maiden of contented mind
Is too content for me."

A Long-Felt Want.

(San Francisco Post.)

A mechanic in Dresden has succeeded in constracting a dumny man, which walks, goes up and down stairs, sits down, dances and writes his own name with ease. He is now arranging a manufactory for producing these novelties by the wholesale, and it is expected they will be largely imported to this country to go on the bonds of saving bank cashiers and city treasurers.

Something Japanese.

IAnou.1
On a light blue ground is a lily cup.
In undulate beauty rumpled up.
And here is a pansy, here a rose,
And dewdrops on them soft repose;
Here is a shimmer of c vstal waves,
And the Pasha's dusky turbaned slaves;
And over there by the vine-clad wall,
A peacock dreams on the velvet mall.
Here a dove in a illae sings;
Besides, there are various other things,
including a lover with a lute,
And a goat digesting a rubber boot.

The Difference in Their Style. The Difference in Their Style.

The Difference in Their Style. [Quiz.]

Von Bulow, the pianist, says: "If I stop practice for one day 1 notice it in my playing; if I stop two days my friends notice it; if I stop three days the public notice it." It is different with the young man who practices down the street. If he stops for one day the whole neighborhood notices it, and feels rike paying him \$500 never to begin again. If he doesn't stop for two days, the neighbors ask the police to notice it as a nuisance, and it, he doesn't stop for three days they get down their shotguns.

they get down their shotguns. In the Garden.

The roses and the pansies blow Beside the porch, where sweetly sings The blue-bird, and the hammock swings, With Mabel, lightly to and fro. The dominicks are on the hatch, And while they masticate the cru The roosters to the garden come, Among the mignonette to scratch. And while the zephyrs softly sigh Around the dewy, vellow rose, The urchin grabs the garden hose And plays upon the passer-by.

Lots of Fun Ahead. Leadville Democrat. Dowall one morning for being drunk. The judge gave the old fellow a good wholesome lecture on the sin of drunkenness.

'Were you ever drunk, judge?" asked the old "No, sir," said his honor, "I never was."

The old man hung his head for a moment and then ejaculated;

"Weil, I'll be d-d! But it ain't too late yet, junge; there's fun ahead for you-heaps of fun."
The old fellow was discharged amid a roar of lengther.

Dead Love.

It comes too late, that swile alluring,
It comes too late, that swile alluring,
It comes too late, that speaking sigh;
The love is dead, though long enduring;
That once you passed so coldly by.
It comes too late, the heart's surrender,
Mine from its cheeriess doom to save,
That humid glance with passion tender,
Falls as the sunbeam on a grave. Yet, when our wounded loves expire, Say, where do the wand ring spirits stray? Where now is the dead cold fire? Where now the wind that died away?

Pillows and Wives. [Pioche (Nev.) Record.]

It is these cold nights, when a fellow gets into a cold bed, brings his knees up to his chin and shivers, and presses the extra pillow to his bosom to keep warm, that he discovers the great inconvenience of single blessedness. You bachelors, just imagine how much more agreeable and comfortable it would be to have a nice little wife, who would get into bed first and make a warm snot would get into bed first and make a warm spot for you to come and crowd her out of as soon as you got ready, and instead of pressing a cold pil-low to your manly bosom you would press the warm person of your little wife. However, a pillow has its advantages as well as disadvan-tages, for who ever heard of a pillow eloping with another fellow?

How Much a Man Is Like a Ship.

[H. C. Dodge.]

How much a man is like a shin.

He very often makes a "shin."

He gets a "rig" on him; is decked,
And on a "bar" is often "wrecked." He likes a "free launch" very free; He gets in straits and goes to see. Rocked in the cradle—of the deep He is and does on "billows" sleep. He has his tear-age; needs a mate To keep him always steeding straight, Sometimes he's "lear,y"; often "tight," And likes to hug—the shore at night. His "bow" is never "stern," unless He is a "cutter" in distress. He has an ocean he can sail, And can if "tacked" and sense prevail. He's founded, too, on rocks—and rye, Especially when "high and dry," He's often "bailed" when in the "dock." Is "long" and "short" on watered "stock."

Ships wear and stay; men stay and—where? At business they yawl deek lair. Both have their snacker booms, but men Wish they were copper bottomed theu. They both need ballast; both are prow'd; Both have a berth; when kee'ed a shroud, And then men flud, not to their joy, It's yacht enough with the Old Buoy.

"With Reavy, Sensuous Jaws."

"With Heavy, Sensuous Jaws."

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Good-by, my sweet."

Up the heather-hedged lane that led from Farmer Kedugote's humble oot to the broad acres of neadow land and forest that encircled the castle of the purse-proud and haughty Duchess of Bine Island avence, these words, spoken in tender tones by a radiantly beautiful girl, upon whose pure, sweet face the last rays of the setting sun were falling with a mellow radiance beyond compare, fell upon the ears of Pericles Hetherington like the blessing of the cassocked man of God to one who, after a life of sin, hes upon a bed of death. Pericles paused and looked back; "Bon soir, my angel," he said.

The sunglints feil with a hectic flush upon his cream-colored pants. From a neighboring pond came the deep croaking of the frogs. Soft-eyed cows were coming slowly up from the grassy meadows beyond the hill, where the buttercup blossomed in all its goiden glory and the daisy laid its white face to the earth. A brindle dog with heavy sensuous Jaws came out of the corn and caught Pericles by the rear of his pants.

Myrtle Redingote saw the animal's action. "Great heavens?" she cried, "Pericles will be unable to sit down for a week. How can live without sitting on his knee once in a while?" and with a low sob of pain she went into the parlor and

A BOY HERO; FIGHTING TO WIN.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

AUTHOR OF "LOST ON THE PACIFIC." "PERSEVER ANCE PARKER," "YOUNG PIONEER," "FIRE, SNOW AND WATER," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER I.

THE CALL TO SCHOOL. A dozen boys and girls had stopped on their way to the Tottenville public school to admire, in open-mouth wonder, the gorgeous pictures pasted on an immense framework of boards, erected for

the sole purpose of making such a display. These flaming and gigantic posters were de voted to setting forth the unparalleled attractions of Bandman's great menagerie and circus, which was aunomneed to appear in the well-known "Hart's Half-Acre," near the village of Totten

These scenes in which elephants, tigers, leopards, camels, sacred cows, and indeed an almost endless array of animals were shown on a scale that indicated they were as high as a meetinghouse, in which the serpents, if 'unwound from the trees where they were crushing men and beasts to death, would have stretched across "Hart's Half-Acre" (which really contained several acres)-those trightful encounters, in which a man, single-handed, was seen to be spreading death and destruction with a clubbed gun among the fierce denizens of the forest; all these had been displayed on the side of barns and covered bridges, at the cross-roads, and indeed in every possibly available space for the past three weeks; and, as the date of the great show was the one succeeding that of which we are speaking, it can be understood that the little village of ville and the surrounding country were in a state of excitement such as had not been known since

the advent of the preceding circus. Regularly every day the school children had stopped in front of the huge bill-board and studied and admired and talked over the great show, while those who expected to go in the afternoon or evening looked down in pitying scorn on their less fortunate playmates.

The interest seemed to intensify as the day approached, and, now that it was so close at hand, the little group of a dozen found it hard to tear themselves away from the fascinating scenes before them.

Down in one corner of the board was the picture

of a hyena desecrating a cemetery, as it is well known those animals are fond of doing. This bad creature, naturally enough, became very distaste-ful to the boys, who showed their in-will in many

ways.

Several almost ruined their new shoes by kicking him, while others had pelted him with stones, and still others, in face of the warning printed in big letters, had haggled him dreadfully with

neir jack-knives. It was a warm summer morning and most of the boys not only were bare-footed, but had their trousers rolled above their knees, and, generally,

were without coat or vest.

"Tomorrow afternoon the show will be here," said S! mmyMcClay, smacking his lips and shaking his head as though he tasted a luscious morsel, "and I'm going."

"and I'm going."

"How are you going," asked Joe Hunt, sarcastically, "when your father said he wouldn't give you the money?"

"Never you mind," was the answer, with another significant shake of the head. "I'm goin'—that's all."

"Goin' to try and crawl under the tent. I know. But you can't do it. You'll get a whack from the whip of the man that's watching that you'll feel for six weeks. Don't I know—'cause didn't I try it?"

"I wouldn't be such a dunce as you; you got half way under the tent and then stuck fast, so you couldn't go backward or forward, and you begun to yell so you like to broke up the performance, and when the man come along why he had the best chance in the world to cowhide you, and he did it. I think I know a little better than that."

at this moment, Mr. Abijan McCurtis, the school teacher in the little stone school house 100 yards away, solemnly lifted his spectacles from his nose to his forehead, and grasping the handle of his large cracked bell walked to the door and swayed it vigorously for a minute or so. This was the regular summons for the boys and girls to enter school, and he had sent forth the unnusceal clangor summer and winter for a full twoscore years.

twoscore years.

Having called the pupils together, the pedagogue sat down, drew his spectacles back astride of his nose, and resumed setting copies in the books which had been laid on his desk the day be-

In a minute or so the boys and girls came strag-gling in, but the experienced eye of the teacher saw that several were missing.

Looking through the open door he discovered where the four delinquent urchins were they were still standing in front of the great showy placards, studying the enchanting they had done so many times before.

They were all talking earnestly, Sammy McClay, Joe Hunt, Jimmy Emery and Fred Sheldon, and they had failed for the first time in their lives to

they had falled for the first time in their lives to hear the cracked bell.

Most teachers, we are bound to believe, would have called the boys a second time or sentanother lad to notify them, but the present chance was one of those which, unfortunately, the old-time pedagogue was glad to have, and Mr. McCurtis selzed it with pleasure.

Rising from his seat, he picked up from where it lay across his desk a long, thin switch, and started toward the four barefooted lads, who were admiring the circus pictures.

started toward the four barefooted lads, who were admiring the circus pictures.

Nothing could have been more inviting, for, not only were they barefooted, but each had flis trousers rolled to the knee, and Fred Sheldon, a rosy-cheeked youngster of 12 years, had drawn and squeezed his so far that that they could go no further, and his plump, clean legs offered the most inviting temptation to the teacher who was one of those sour old bachelers of the long ago that delighted in seeing children tortured under the guise of so called discipline.

"I don't believe in wearing trousers in warm weather," said Fred, when anybody tooked wonderingly to see whether he really had such useful garments on, "and that's why I roll mine so high up. Don't you see I'm ready to run into the water and—"

"How about going through the bushes and

up. Don't you see I'm ready to run into the water and—"
"How about going through the bushes and briers?" asked Joe Hunt.
"I don't go through 'em," was the crushing answer. "I feel so supple and limber that I just jump right over the top. I tell you, boys, that you orter see me jump—"
Fred's wish was gratified, for at that moment be gave such an exhibition of jumping as none of

he gave such an exhibition of jumping as none of his companions had ever seen before. With a howl he sprang high in air, kicking out his bare legs in a frantic way, and, still yelling, ran with might and main for the school house. The other three lads did pretty much the same,

might and main for the school house.

The other three lands did pretty much the same, for the appearance of the pedagogue among them was first made known by the whizzing hiss of his long, slender switch, which first landed on Fred's legs and then was quickly transferred to the lower limbs of the other boys, the little company immediately heading for the school house, with Fred Sheidon at the front.

Each one shouted and yelled, and made a high and frantic leap every few steps, believing that the teacher was close behind him with opraised switch and looking for the chance to bring it down with effect.

"I'll teach you how to stand gaping at them pictures," shouted Mr. McCurtis, striding after them with upraised stick.

A man threescore years old cannot be expected to be as active as a boy with one-fifth as many years; but the teacher had the advantage of being very tall and quite attenuated, and for a short distance he could outrun any of his pupils.

The plump, shapely legs of Fred Sheldon, twinking and doubling under him as he ran, seemed to be irregistibly tempting to Mr. McCurtis, who, with uporaised switch, dashed for him like a thunder gust, paying no heed to the others, who ducked aside as he passed.

"It's your fault, you young scapegrace," called out the pursuer, as he rapidly overhauled him; "you Haven't been thinking of anything else but circuses for the past month and I mean to whip it out of you—good gracious sakes!"

Fred Sheldon had seen how rapidly the teacher

out of you—good gracious sakes!"

Fred Sheldon had seen how rapidly the teacher was gaining, and finding there was no escape, resorted to the common trick among boys of suddenly falling flat on his face while running at full speed.,

The cru el-hearted teacher at that very moment

The cru si-hearted teacher at that very moment made a sawage blow with his switch, intending to raise a ridge on the flesh of the lad, who escaped it by a hasr's breadth, as may be said.

The spiteful blow spent itself in vacancy, and the momentum spun the teacher around on one foot, so that he faced the other way. At that instant his heels struck the prostrate form of the crouching; boy, and he went over backward, landing upon his back, his legs pointing upward, like a pair of 'immense dividers.

There is nothing a boy perceives so quickly as a chance for fun, and before the pedagogue could rise sau my McClay also went tumbling over the grinning; Fred Sheldon, with such violence, indeed, that he struck the bewildered instructor as he was trying to adjust his spectacles to see where he was.

was, hen came Joe Hunt and Jimmy Emery, and

Then came Joe Hunt and Jimmy Emery, and Fred Steldon capped the climax by running at full spised and jumping on the struggling group, spreading out his arms and legs in the effort to bear them down to the earth.

But the difficulty was that Fred was not very heavy nor hony, so that his presence on top caused very little inconvenience, the teacher rising so hurriedly that Fred fell from his shoulders, and landed on his head when he struck the farth.

shoul ders, and induce of his first the farth.

Tue latter was dented, but Fred wasn't hurt at

all, land he and his friends scrambled hastily into the schoolchouse, where the other children were in an uprear, fairly dancing with delight at the exhibition, or rather "circus," as some of them called it, which took place before the school house

four lads were in school, busily engaged in scratching their legs and studying their lessons.

Mr. McCartis strode in a minute later switch in hand, and in such a grim mood that he could only quiet his nerves by walking around the room and whipping every boy in it.

STARTLING NEWS.

Fred Sheldon, who has been partly described in the preceding chapter, is the hero of this story.
As already stated, he was 12 years of age, and was the picture of rosy health, good nature, bounding spirits and mental strength.

He was bright and well advanced in his studies, and, as is generally the case with such healthy youngsters, he was fond of fun, which too often, perhaps, passed the line of propriety and became objectionable mischief.

But he was without malice in his nature, and

was a favorite with every one excepting his crossgrained teacher, who seemed to have taken up the business of teaching because he held such a slike toward children, especially if they were bright and talented.

Fred was the only child of a widow, who lived

Fred was the only child of a widow, who lived on a small place a mile beyond the village, and managed to eke out a living thereon, assisted by a small pension from the government, her husband having been killed during the late war. A half-mile beyond stood a large building, gray with age and surrounded with trees, flowers and climbing vines. The broad bricks of which it was composed were known to have been brought from Holland long before the revolution, and about the time when George Washington was hunting for the cherry tree with his little hatchet. In this old structure lived the sisters Perkimpine—Anni and Lizzie—who were nearly seventy years of age. They were twins, had never been married, were generally known to be wealthy, but preferred to live entirely by themselves, with no companion but three or four cats, and not even a watch-dog.

companion but three or lotal cars, and covered watch-dog.

Their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the section, and the Holland bricks in many a place could show where they had been chipped and broken by the builets of the Indians who howled around the solid old structure, through the snowy night, as ravenous as so many woives to reach the cowering women and children within.

The property had descended to the sisters in regular succession, and there could be no doubt they were rich in valuable lands, if in nothing else. Their peculiar retiring disposition pre-vented the reception of much attention from their neighbors, but it was known there was much old and valuable silver, and most probably money

tself, in the house. . Michael Heyland was their hired man, but he

Michael Heyland was their hired man, but he lived in a small house some distance away, where he always spent his nights.

Young Fred Sheldon was once sent over to the residence of the Misses Perkinpine after a heavy snow storm, to see whether he could do anything for the oid ladies. He was then only 10 years old, but his handsome, rundy face, his respectful manner, and his cheerful eagerness to oblige them, thawed a great deal of their natural reserve, and they gradually came to like him. He visited the old brick house quite often, and frequently boresubstantial presents to his mother, though, rather curiously, the old ladies never intimated a desire that she should pay them a visit. The Misses Perkinpine lived very well indeed, and Freu Sheldon was not long in discovering it. When he called there he never could get away without eating something, which something generally consisted of vast lunks of gingerbread and enormous pieces of thick, juscious pie, of which Fred like all hove, are until interir unable to normous pieces of thick, juscious pie, of which red, like all boys, ate until utterly unable to old another mouthful.

There was no denying that Fred had established

as he well deserved to be.

On the alternoon succeeding his switching at chool, he reached nome and did his chores, whistling cheerily in the meanwhile, and thinking f little else than the great circus on the morrow. when he suddenly stopped in surprise upon seeing a carriage standing in front of the gate. Just then his mother called him to the house

Just then his mother caned him to the house and explained:

"Your Uncle William is quite ill, Fred, and has sent for me. You know he lives twelve miles away, and it will take us a good while to get there; if you are afraid to stay here alone you can go with us." was too quick to trip himself in that

Fred was too quick to trip himself in that fashion. Tomorrow was circus day, and if he went to his Uncle Will's, he might miss it.

"Miss Annie asked me this morning to go over and see them again," he said, alluding to one of the Misses Perkinpine, "and they'll be mighty glad to have me there."

"That will be much better, for you will be so near home that you can come over in the morning and see that everything is right, but I'm afraid you'll eat too much pie and cake and pudding and preserves."

"I ain't afraid" laughed Fred, who kissed his mother good-by and saw the carriage speedly

mother good-by and saw the carriage speedily disappear down the road in the gloom of the gathering darkness. I'hen he busied himself with the chores, locked up the house and saw that everything was in shape preparatory to going He was still whistling, and was walking rapidly toward the gate, when he was surprised and a little startled by observing the figure of a man, standing on the outside, as motionless as a stone,

standing on the outside, as motionless as a stone, and apparently watching him.

He appeared to be ill dressed, and Fred at once set him down as one of those pests of society known as a tramp, who had probably stopped to get something to eat.

"What do you want?" asked the lad, with an assumption of bravery which he was far from feeing, as he halted within two or three rods of the unexpected guest, ready to retreat if it should suddenly become necessary.

"I want you to keep a civil tongue in your head," was the answer in a harsh, rasping voice. "I didn't mean to be uncivil," was the truthrul reply of Fred, who believed in courtesy to every e at all times.
"Who lives here, then?" asked the other, in the

"Who lives here, then?" asked the other, in the same gruff voice.

"My mother, Mrs. Mary Sheldon, and myself, but my mother isn't at home."

The stranger was silent a minute, and then looking around as if to make sure that no one else was within hearing, asked in a lower voice:

"Can you tell me where the Miss Perkinpines live?"

"Can you tell me where the Miss Perkinpines live?"
"Right over yonder," was the unbesitating response of the boy, pointing toward the house, which was invisible in the darkness, but a starlike twinkle of light showed where it was, surrounded by trees and shrubbery.
Fred came near adding that he was on his way there, and would show him the road, but a sudden impulse restrained him.
The tramp-like individual peered through the gloom in the direction indicated, and then inquired: quired:
"How fur is it?"

"How fur is it?"
"About haif a mile,"
The stranger waited another minute or so, as if debating with himself whether he should ask some other questions that were in his mind; but, without another word, he moved away and speed-

some other questions that were in his mind; but, without another word, he moved away and speedily vanished in the darkness.

Although be walked for several paces on rough gravel in front of the gate, the lad did not hear the slightest indication of it. He must have been barefoot, or, more likely, wore rubber shoes.

Fred Sheldon could not help feeling very uncomfortable over the incident itself. The questions about the old ladies and the man's looks and manner impressed him that he meant ill toward his good friends, and Fred stood a long time asking himself what he ought to do.

He thought of going down to the village and telling Archie Jackson, the busting little constable, of what he feared, or of appealing to some of the neighbors; and pity it is he did not do so, but he was restrained by the peculiar disposition of the Misses Ferkinpine, who might resent such presumption, and would be very much displeased with him.

As he hiuself was about the only visitor they entertained, and as they had lived so long by themselves, they would not thank him, to say the

entertained, and as they had lived so long by themselves, they would not thank him, to say the least—that is, viewing the matter from his stand-

point. "I'll tell the ladies about it," he finally con-"I'll tell the ladies about it," he finally concluded, "and we'll lock the doors and sit up all night. I wish they had three or four dogs and a whole lot of guns; or if I had a lasso," he added, recalling one of the circus pictures, "and the tramp tried to get in, I'd throw it over his head and pull him naif way to the top of the house and let him hang there until he promised to behave himself."

Fred's head had been slightly turned by the circus posters, and it can hardly be said that he was the best guard the ladies could have in case there were any sinister designs on the part of the

But the boy was sure he was never more needed But the boy was sure he was never more needed at the old brick house than he was on that night, and, hushing his whistle, he started up the road in the direction taken by the stranger. It was a trying ordeal for the little fellow, whose chief fear was that he would overtake the repul-sive individual and suffer for interfering with his

plans.

There was a faint moon in the sky, but its light now and then was obscured by the clouds which doated over its face. Here and there, too, were trees, beneath whose shadows the boy stepped lightly, listening and looking about him, and imagining more than once he discerned the figure dreaded so much.

But he saw nothing of him, nor did not any of his neighbors, either in wagons or on foot, and his heart beat tunnutuously when he drew near the grove of trees, some distance back from the road, in the midst of which stood the old

Holland brick mansion.

To reach it it was necessary to walk through a short lane, lined on either hand by a row of stately poplars, whose shade gave a cool twilight gloom to the intervening space at midday.

"Maybe he isn't here, after all," said Fred to himself, as he passed through the gate of the picket fence surrounding the house, "and I guess."

Just then the slightest possible rusting caught his ear, and he stepped back behind the trunk of a large weeping willow.

He was not mistaken; some one was moving through the shrubbery at the corner of the house, and the next minute the frightened boy saw the tramp come stealthly to view, and stepping close to the window of the dining room, peer into it.

As the curtain was down it was hard to see how he could discover anything of the inmates, but he

he could discover anything of the inmates, but he may have been able to detect something of the interior by looking through at the side of the the schoolhouse, where the other children were in an uprear, fairly dancing with delight at the exhibition, or rather "circus," as some of them called it, 4/hich took place before the school house and withe ut any expense to them.

By the time the discomfitted teacher had got upon his/feet and shaken himself together, the

proached from the inside and asked who was When his voice was recognized the bolt was withdrawn and he was most cordially welcomed by the old ladies, who were just about to take up their knitting and sewing, having finished their

When Fred told them he had come to stay all when Fred told them he had come to stay an hight and hadn't had any supper, they were more pleased than ever, and insisted that he should go out and finish an infinite amount of gingerbread, custard and pie, for the latter delicacy was always at command.

"I'll eat some," replied Fred, "but I don't feel year hungry."

hungry." hv. what's the matter?" asked Miss Annie, peering over her spectacles in alarm; "are you sick? If you are we've got lots of castor oil and rhubarb and jalap and boneset; shall I mix you

omer' my gracious! no-don't mention 'em again; "O my gracious! no-don't mention 'em again; I ain't sick that way-I mean I'm scared."
"Scared at what? Afraid there isn't enough supper for you?" asked Miss Lizzie, looking smilingly down upon the handsome boy.
"I tell you." said Fred, glancing from one to the other, "I think there's a robber going to try and break into your house tonight and steal everything you've got, and then he'll kill you both, and after that I'm sure he means to burn down the house, and that'll be the last of you all and your cats." and your cats.

CHAPTER III.

A SUSPICIOUS VISITOR. When Fred Sheldon made such a prodigious declaration to the Misses Perkinpine, he supposed they would scream and probably faint away. Any person who receives notice that the burglary of

his house, the destruction of himself and the burning of his property are intended, is certainly authorized to feel excited.

But the very hogeness of the boy's warning caused emotions the reverse of what he antici-

The ladies looked kindly at him a minute or so and then quietly smiled.

"What a little coward you are, Fred," said Miss Annie; "surely there is nobody who would harm two old creatures like us."

two old creatures like us."

"But they wans your money," persisted Fred, still standing in the middle of the floor.

Both ladies were too truthful to deny that they had any, even to such a child, and Lizzie said:

"We haven't enough to tempt anybody to do such a great wrong.

"You can't tell about that; then I 'spose some of those silver dishes must be worth a great." of those silver dishes must be worth a great 'Yes, so they are," said Annie, "and we prize

them the most because our great, great, great-grandfather brought them over the sea a good many years ago, and they have always been in our family."
"But," interposed Lizzie, "we lock them up

every night."

"What in?"
"A great big strong chest."
"Anybody could break it open, though."
"Yes, but it's locked; and you know it's against the law to break a lock."

"Well," said Fred, with a great sigh, "I hope there won't anybody disturb you, but I hope you will fasten all the windows and doors tonight."

"We always do; and then," added the benign old lady, ransing her head so as to look under her spectacles in the face of the lad, "you know we have you to take care of us."

"Have you got a gun in the house?"
"Mercy, yes; there's one over the fireplace, where father put it forty years ago."

"Is there anything the matter with it?"
"Nothing, only the lock is broke off, and I think father said the barrel was busted."

Fred laughed in spite of himself.
"What under the sun is such an old thing good for?"

a new cannow—but come out to your supper."

The cheerful manner of the oid ladies had done much to relieve Fred's mind of his lears, and a great deal of his natural appetite came back to

He walked into the kitchen, where he seated himself at a table on which was spread enough food for several grown persons, and telling him that he must not leave any or it to be wasted, the dies withdrew, closing the door behind them, othat he might not be embarrassed by their

presence.

"I wonder whether there's any use of being scared," said Fred to himselt as he first sunk his big, sound teeth into a huge shee of buttered shortcake on which some peach jam had been spread. "If I hadn't seen that tramp looking in the window I wouldn't feel so bad, and I declare," he added in dismay, "when they questioned me, I never thought to tell 'em that. Never mind, I'll give 'em the whole story when I finish five or six slices of this short cake and some ginger cake and three or four pieces of pie, and then, I think, they'll believe I am right."

For several minutes the boy devoted himself entirely to his meal, and had the good ladies peeped through the door while he was thus employed they would have been highly pleased to see how well he was getting along.

"I wish I was an old maid and hadn't anything to do but to cook nice food like this and play with the cats—my gracious!"

Just then the door creaked, and, looking up, Fred Sheldon saw to his consternation the very tramp of whom he had been thinking walk into the room and approach the table.

His clothing was ragged and unclean, a cord being drawn around his waist to keep his coat together, while the collar was up so high about his neck that nothing of the shirt was visible.

His hair was frowsy and uncombed, as were his huge vellow whiskers, which seemed to grow up ence.
wonder whether there's any use of being

His hair was frowsy and uncombed, as were his huge veilow whiskers, which seemed to grow up almost to his eyes, and stuck out like the quills on

As the intruder looked at the boy and shuffled toward him in his soft rubber shoes, he inculged in a broad grin, which caused his teeth to shine through his scraggly beard.

He held his hat, which resembled a disheloth as much as anything, in his hand, and was all suavity and obsequiousness.

His voice sounded as though he had a bad cold, with now and then an odd squeak, as he bowed and said:

"Good evening, young map: I bone I don't in

od evening, young man; I hope I don't inrude."
As he approached the table and helped himself to a chair, the ladies came along behind him, Miss

to a chair, the ladies came along behind him, Miss Lizzle saying:

"This poor man, Frederick, has had nothing to eat for three days, and is trying to get home to his family. I'm sure you will be glad to have him sit at the table with you."

"Yes, I'm awful glad," replied the boy, almost choking with the fit, "I was beginning to feel kind of lonely, but I'm through and he can have the table to himself.

"You said you were a shipwrecked sailor, I believe," was the inquiring remark of Miss Lizzie, as the two sisters stood in the door, beaming kindly on the tramp, who began to play havoc with the eatables before him.

"Yes, mum; we was shipwrecked on the Jarsey coast; I was second mate and all was drowned but me. I hung to the rigging for three days and nights in the awfulest snow storm you ever heard of." "Mercy goodness," gasped Annie; "when was

"Mercy goodness," gasped Annie; "when was that?"

"Last week," was the response, as the tramp wrenched the leg of a chicken apart with hands and teeth.

"Do they have snow storms down there in summer time?" asked Fred, as he moved away from the table.

The tramp with his mouth full of meat, and with his two hands grasping the chicken bone between his teeth, stopped work and glared at the impudent youngster, as if he would look him through and through for daring to ask the question.

"Young man," said he, as he solemnly resumed

operations; "of course they have snow storms down there in summer time; I'm aslamed of your ig'rance; you're rather small to put in when grown-up folks are talking, and I'd advise you to listen arter this."

Fred concluded he would do so, using his eyes "Yes, mum," continued the tramp; "I was in

"Yes, mum," continued the tramp; "I was in the rigging for three days and nights, and then was washed off by the breakers and carried ashore, where I was robbed of all my clothing, money and jewels."
"Deary, deary me!" exclaimed the sisters in concert; "how dreadful."
"You are right, ladies, and I've been tramping ever since."

"Yon are right, ladies, and I've been tramping ever since."
"How far away is you home?"
"Only 100 miles or so."
"You have a family, have you?"
"A wife and four babies—if they only knowed what their poor father had passed through—excuse these tears, mum."
The tramp just then gave a sniff and drew his sleeve across his forehead, but Fred Sheldon, who was watching him closely, did not detect anything resembling a tear.
But he noted something else, which had escaped the eyes of the kind-hearted ladies.
The movement of the arm before the face seemed to displace the luxuriant yellow beard. Instead of setting symmetrically on the countenance as itdid at lirst, even in its ugliness, it was slewed to one side.

Slewed to one side.

Only for a moment, however, for by a quick flirt of the hand, as though he were scratching his chin, he replaced it.

And just then Fred Sheldon noticed another The hand with which this was done was as mail, white and fair as that of a woman—altogether the opposite of that which would have been seen had the tramp's calling been what he

door leading to the room in which the ladies sat. door leading to the room in which the ladies sat, "I'm very much obleeged to you," said he, bowing very low, as he shuffled toward the outer door, "and I shall ever remember you in my prayers; sorry I can't pay you better, mums."

The sisters protested they were more than repaid in the gratitude he showed, and they begged him, if he eyer came that way, to call again.

He promised that he would be glad to do so, and departed.

"You may laugh all you're a mind to." said.

'You may laugh all you're a mind to," said

"You may laugh all you're a lining to, said Fred, when he had gone, "but that's the man I saw peeping in the window, and he means to come back here tonight and rob you."

The boy told all that he knew, and the ladies, while not sharing his fright, agreed that it was best to take extra precautions in locking up. CHAPTER IV.

ON THE GUARD. The sisters Perkinpine were accustomed to re-tire early, and, candle in hand, they made the round of the windows and doors on the first When they came to the window from which the

nail had been removed, Fred told them he had seen the tramp take it out, and he was sure he would try and enter there.
This served to add to the uneasiness of the

sisters, but they had great confidence in the se-curity of the house which had never been dis-turbed by burglars, so far as they knew in all its ong bistory. "The chest where we keep the silver and what

"The chest where we keep the silver and what little money we have," said Lizzie, "is up stairs, next to the spare bed-room."
"Leave the door open and let me sleep there," said Fred stoult.
"Gracious alive, what can you do if they should come?" was the amazed inquiry.
"I don't know as I can do anything, but I can try, I want that old musket that's over the fire-blace, too."

Noy, it will go off and kill you." "Why, it will go off and kill you."
Fred insisted so strongly, nowever, that he allowed to climb upon a chair and take down antiquated weapon, covered with rust and du Wuen he came to examine it he found that description he had heard was correct—the flurt-lock was good for nothing, and the ha flint-lock was good for nothing, and when last discharged, must have ex-breach, for it was twisted and spin of a load of powder could only injure might fire it, were such a feat possil

The sisters showed as much perfor or was taken down as though it were in g primed and cocked, and they begged restore it to its place as quickly as boss. But he seemed to think he had taken the business for the evening, and, bide good night, he took his candle and wroom, which he had occupied once before.

good night, he took is cautice and what to his room, which he had occupied once or twice before.

It may well be asked what young Fred Sheldon expected to do with such a useless musket, should emergency arise demanding a weapon.

Indeed, the boy would have found it hard to tell himself, excepting that he hoped to frighten the man or men away by the flourish of a power which he did not possess.

Now that the young hero was finally left to himself alone, he left that he had a most serious duty to perform.

The spars bedroom which was placed at his disposal was a large, old-fashioned apartment, with

posal was a large, old-fashioned apartment, with two windows front and rear, with a door opening into the next room, somewhat smaller in size, both being carpeted, while the smaller contained nothing but a few chairs and a large cless, in which were silver and money worth several thou-

sand dollars.
"I'll set the candle in there on the chest," concluded Fred, "and I'll stay in here with the gun.
If he comes up stairs and gets into the room I'll
try and make him believe I've got a loaded gun to

try and make him believe I've got a loaded gun to shoot him with."

The deoropening outward from each apartment had nothing but the old-style iron latch, large and strong, and fastened in place by turning down a sort of iron tongne.

It would take considerable effort to force such a door, but Fred had no doubt any burglar could do it, even though it were ten times as strong. He piled chairs against both, and then made an examination of the windows.

To his consternation, the covered borch extending along the front of the house, passed beneath every window, and was so low that it would be a very easy thing to step from one to the other.

The room occupied by the ladies was in another part of the building, and much more maccessible. Young as Fred Sheldon was, he could not help wondering how it was that where everything was so inviting to lurglars they had not visited these credulous and trusting sisters before.

credulous and trusting sisters before.
"If that tramp that I don't believe is a tramp tries to get into the house he'll do it by one of the windows, for that one is fastened down stairs, and all he has to do is to climb up the portico and crawl in here; but he hasn't got here yet."

The night was so warm that Fred thought he would smother when he had fastened all the

would smother when the had lasted at the windows down, and he finally compromised by raising one of those at the back of the house, where he was sure there was the least danger of

where he was sure there was the least danger of any one entering.

This being done, he sat down in a chair, with the dilapidated musket in his hand, and began his watch.

From his position he could see the broad, flat candlestick standing on the chest, with the dipalredy burned so low that it was doubtful whether it could last an hour longer.

"What's the use of that burning, anyway?" he suddenly asked himself; "that fellow isn't afraid to come in, and the candle will only serve to show him the way."

Acting under the impulse, he walked softly through the door to where the yellow light was burning, and with one puff extinguished it.

The wick glowed several minutes longer, sending out a strong odor, which pervaded both rooms. Fred watched it until all became darkness, and then he was not sure he had done a wise ess, and then he was not sure he had done a wise

ness, and then he was not sure he had done a wise thing after all.

The trees on both sides of the house were so dense that their leaves shut out nearly all the moonlight which otherwise would have entered the room. Only a few rays came through the window of the other apartment, and these, striking the large, square chest showed its dim outlines, with the phantom-like candlestick on top.

Where Fred himself sat it was dark and gloomy, and his situation we are sure all will admit was enough to try the nerves of the strongest man, even if furnished with a good weapon of offence and defence.

even if furnished with a good weapon of offence and defence.

"I hope the ladies will sleep," was the unselfish thought of the little hero, "for there isn't any use of their being disturbed when they can't do anything but scream, and a robber don't care for lost." one of the hardest things in this world to do is

know under how many conditions it is utterly impossible.

The sentinel on the outpost or the watch on deck fights off his drowsiness by steadily pacing back and forth. If he sits down for a few minutes he is sure to succumb.

When Fremont, the pathfinder, was lost with command in the Rocky mountains, and was subjected to such Arctic rigors in the dead of winter as befel the crew of the Jeannette in the iceresounding oceans of the far north, the professor who accompanied the expedition for the purpose of making scientific investigations warned all that their greatest peril lay in yielding to the drowsiness which the extreme cold would be sure to bring upon them. He beaought them to resist its allurements with all the energy of their nature, for in no other way could they escape with their lives.

neir lives.

And yet this same professor was the first one of the party to give up and to live.

And yet this same professor was the first one of the party to give up and to he down for his last long sleep, from which it was all Fremont could do to arouse him.

Little-Fred Sheldon felt that everything depended on him, and with the exaggerated fears which come to a youngster at such a time be was sure that if he fell asleep the evil man would enter the room, take all the money and plate and then sacrifice him.

"I could keep awake a week," he muttered, as he tipped his chair back against the will, so as to rest easier, while he leaned the musket alongside him, in such position that it could be seized at a moment's warning.

him, in such position that it could be seized at a moment's warning.

The night remained solemn and still. Far in the distance ne could hear the flow of the river, and from the forest less than a mile away seemed to come a murmur, like the "voice of silence" itself.

Now and then the crowing of a cock was answered by another a long distance off, and occasionally the soft night wind stirred the vegetation surrounding the house.

But among them all was no sound which the excited imagination could torture into such as would be made by a stealthy entrance into the house.

In short, everything was of the nature to induce sleep, and it was not yet 10 o'clock when Fred

In short, everything was of the nature to induce sleep, and it was not yet 10 o'clock when Fred began to wink very slowly and solemnly, his grasp on the ruined musket relaxed, his head bobbed forward several times and at last he was asleep. As his mind had been so intensely occupied by thoughts of burglars and their evil doings, his dreams were naturally of the same unpleasant and unwelcome personages.

In his fancy, he was sitting on the treasure climbed into the window, slowly raised an immense club, and then brought it down on the head of the boy with a most terrific crash.

With an exclamation of terror, Fred awoke, and found that he had fallen forward on his face, sprawling on the floor at full length, while the jar tipped the musket over, so that it fell across him.

him.

In his dream, it had seemed that the burglar was a full hour climbing upon the roof and through the window, and yet the whole vision began and ended during the second or two occupied in falling from his chair.

sether the opposite of that which would have been seen has the tramp's calling been what he oblaimed.

The ladies, after a few more thoughtful questions, withdraw, so that their guest might not feel any delicacy in eating all he wished—an altogether unnecessary step on their part.

Fred went out with them, but after he had been gone a few minutes he slyly peeped through the crack of the door, without the ladies observing the impolite proceeding.

The guest was still doing his best in the way of satisfying his appetite, but he was locking around the room, at the ceiling, the floor, the doors, window the man altogether and got back into the crack of line, the floor, the doors, window the ladies observing the crack of the door, at the ceiling, the floor, the doors, window the large of the crack of the door, as if he feared some one was about to enter the room.

All at once he stopped and listened, glancing furtively at the door, as if he feared some one was about to enter the room.

Then he quietly rose, stepped quickly and noiselessly to one of the windows, removed the large nail which was always inserted over the sash at night to keep it fastened, put it in his pocket, and, with a half chuckle and grin, seated himself again at the table.

At the go-as-you-please rate of eating which was displayed, he soon finished, and whiping his greasy hands on his hair he gave a great sigh of relief, picked un his slouchy hat, and moved toward the

window-the rattling being such that there was window—the ratting being such that there was no mistake about it.

"It's that tramp," exclaimed Fred, all excitement, stenping softly into the next room and listening at the head of the stars, "and he's trying the window that he took the nail out of."

The noise continued several minutes—long after the time, indeed, when he must have learned that his trick had been discovered—and then all became still.

became still.
This window was the front; and Fred, in the hone of scaring the fellow away, raised the sash and, leaning out, peered into the darkness and called out-

called out—
"Heiloa, down there! What do you want?"
As may be supposed, there was no answer, and after waiting a minute or two, Fred concluded to give a warning.

"If I hear anything more of you, I'll try and shoot; I've got a gun here and we're ready for you." This threat ought to have frightened an ormary person away, and the boy was not without strong hope that it had served that purpose

a strong hope that it had served that purpose with the tramp whom he dreaded so much.

He thought he could discern his dark figure among the frees, but it was probably fancy, for the gleon was too great for his eyes to be of any service in that respect.

Fred listened a considerable while longer, and then, drawing his head within, said:

"I shouldn't wonder if I had scared him off—"

Just then a soft step roused him, and turning his head, he saw, with a terror which cannot be described, that the very tramp of whom he was thinking and of whom he believed he was happily rid, had entered the room, and was standing within a few feet of him.

CHAPTER V.

BRAVE WORK. When Fred Sheldon turned his head and saw the outlines of the tramp in the room behind him he gave a start and exclamation of fear, as the bravest man might have done under the circum-

The intruder chuckled and said, in his rasping, creaking voice: "Don't be skeert, young man; if you keep quiet

you won't get hurt, but if you go to yelping or making any sort of poise I'll wring your head as you was a chicken I wanted for dinner.' Fred made no answer to this, when the tramp added, in the same husky undertone, as he stepped forward in a threatening way: "Do you hear what I said?" "Yes, sir, I hear you."

"Well, just step back through that door in t'other room and watch me while I look through this chest for a gold ring I lost last week."

Poor Fred was in a terrible state of mind, and, passing softly through the door opening into his bedroom, he paused by the chair where he had sat so long, and then faced toward the tramp, who said, by way of amendment:

"I forgot to say that if you try to climb out the winder onto the portor joe or to sneek out any

winder onto the porto rico or to sneak out any way I'll give you a touch of that."

As he spoke he suddenly held up a bull's-eye lantern, which poured a strong stream of light toward the boy. It looked as if he must have lighted it inside the house and had come into the room with it under his coat.

While he carried this lantern in one hand he held a revolver, shining with polished silver, in

while he carried this lantern in one hand he held a revolver, shining with polished silver, in the other, and benind the two objects the terrible bearded face loomed up like the hideous front of some ogre of the darkness.

The scamp did not seem to think this remark required anything in the way of response, and, kneeling before the huge oaken chest, he began

kneeling before the huge oaken chest, he began attending strictly to business.

For a few minutes Fred was so interested in the unlawful work that he ceased to repreaen himself for having failed to do his duty.

The tramp set the lantern on the floor beside him, so that it threw its beams directly into the room where Fred stood transfixed. The glass itself looked to him like the eye of a great demon, who, as he glared at the boy, muttered:

"I'm watching you; if you stir I'il tell him."

The marander, it must be said, did not act like a professional. One of the burglars who infest society today would have made short work with the lock, though it was of the missive and powerful kind, in use many years ago; but this fellow fumbled and wrought a good while without getting it open.

ting it open.

He muttered impatiently to himself several The action of the man seemed to rouse Fred, who, without a moment's thought, stepped backward toward the open window at the rear, the one which had been raised all the time to afford

ventilation.
He thought if the dreadful man should object he could make excuse on account of the warmth of the night.
But the lad moved so softly or the evil fellow

But the lad moved so softly or the evil fellow was so interested in his own work that he did not notice him, for he said nothing, and though Fred could see him no longer he could hear him tolling, with occasional mutterings of anger at his failure to open the chest, which was believed to contain so much valuable silverware and money.

The diverging rays from the dark-lantern still shot through the open door into the bedroom. They made a well-defined path along the floor, quite narrow and not very high, and which, striking the white-wall at the opposite side, terminated in one splash of yellow, in which the specks of the white-wall at the opposite side, terminated in one splash of yellow, in which the specks of the white-wall at the opposite side, terminated in one splash of yellow, in which the specks of the white-wall at the opposite side, terminated in one splash of yellow, in which the specks of the white-wall and the tapering point passing through the door and ending at the cheat against the wall and the tapering point passing through the door and ending at the cheat in the other room.

While Fred Sheldon was looking at the curious sight he noticed something in the illuminated path. It would be thought that, in the natural fear of a boy in his situation, he would have feit to interest in it, but, led on by a curiosity which

fear of a boy in his situation, he would have feit no interest in it, but, led on by a curiosity which none but a lad feels, he stepped softly forward on tip toe.

Before hestooped over to pick it up he saw that Before hestooped over to pick it up he saw that it was a handsome pocket-knife.

"He has dropped it," was the thought of Fred, who woudered how he came to do it; "anyway I'll hold on to it for awhile."

He quietly shoved it down into his pocket, where his old Barlow knife, his jewsharp, eleven marbles, two slate penciss, a couple of large coppers, some cake crumbs and other trifles nestled, and then, having succeeded so well, he again went softly to the open window at the rear.

ear. Just as he reached it, he heard an unusual noise Just as he reached it, he heard an unusual noise in the smaller apartment, where the man was at work, and he was sure the burglar had discovered what he was doing, and was about to punish him. But the sound was not repeated, and the boy believed the tramp had got the chest open. If such were the fact, he was not likely to think of the youngster in the next room for several more minutes.

minutes.

Fred Sheldon was naturally plucky, and the thought instantly came to him that he had a chance to leave the room and give an alarm; but to go to the front and climb out on the roof of the porch would bring him so close to the tramp that discovery would be certain, and the boy was sure that terrible revolver would send several of its bullets into him before ne could get out of range.

range.
At the rear there was nothing by which he could At the rear there was nothing by which he could descend to the ground. It was all straight wall, invisible in the darkness and too high for any one to leap. He might hang down from the sill by his hands and then let go, but he was too unfamiliar with the surroundings to make such an attempt. "Maybe there's a tub of water down there," he said to humself, trying to peer into the gioom; "and I might turn over and strike on my head into it, or it might be the swill barrel, and I wouldn't want to get my head and shoulders wedged into that—"

into it, or it might be the swill barrel, and I wouldn't want to get my head and shoulders wedged into that—"

At that instant something as soft as a feather touched his cheek. He started and strangatened up. The gentle night wind had moved the rustling limbs, so that one of them in swaying only a few inches had reached out, as it were, and kissed the chubby face of the brave little boy.

"Why gidn't I think of that?" he asked himself, as he grasped the friendly limb. "I can eatch hold and swing down to the ground."

It looked, indeed, as if such a movement was easy. By reaching his hand forward he could follow the limb until it was fully an inch in diameter. That was plenty strong enough to hold his weight.

Glancing around, he saw the same wedge of goiden light streaming into the room, and the sounds were such that he was sure the burglar had opened the chest and was helping himself to the riches within.

The next minute Fred bent forward, and, griping the limb with both hands, swung out of the window. All was darkness, and he shut his eyes and held his breath with that peculiar dizzy feeling which comes over one when he cowers before an expected blow on the head.

The sensation was that of rushing into the leaves and undergrowth, and then, feeling himself stopping rather suddenly, he let go.

He alighted upon his feet, the distance being so short that he was scarcely jarred, and he drew a sigh of relief when he realized that his venture had ended so well.

"There," he said to himself, as he adjusted his clothing, "I ain't afraid of him now; I can outrun him if I only have a fair chance, and there's

"There," he said to bimself, as he adjusted his clothing, "i ain't afraid of him now; I can outrun him if I only have a fair chance, and there's pienty of places where a fellow can hide."

Looking up to the house, it was all dark; not a ray from the lantern could be seen, and the twin sisters were no doubt sleeping as sweetly as they had slept nearly every night for the past three-score years and more.

But Fred understood the value of time too well to linger in the vicinity while the tramp was engaged with his nefarious work above. If the law-breaker was to be caught, it must be done speedily.

"O, I'm so glad to see you! was afraid I'd have to run clear to Totteuville to find somebody."

"What's the matter, my little man?"

"Why, there's a robber in the house back there; he's stealing all the silver and money that belongs to the Misses Perkinpine, and they're sound asleep—just think of it—and he's got a lantern up there and is at work at the chest now, and said he would shoot me if I made any noise or tried to get away, but I catched hold of a limb and swung out the window, and here I am!" exclaimed Freq, stopping short and panting.

"Weil now, that's lucky, for I happen to have a good, loaded pistol with me. I'm visiting Mr. Spriggins in Tottenville, and went out fishing this alternoon, but stayed longer than I intended, and was going home across lots when I struck the lane here without knowing exactly where I was; but I'm glad I met you."

"So'm I," exclaimed the gratified Fred; "will you help me catch that tramp?"

"You can just bet I will; and if I an't mistaken, we'll make things lively around this old house for the next quarter of an hour. Come on, my little man."

CHAPTER VI.

OUTWITTED.
The stranger stepped off briskly, Fred close behind him, and passed through the gate at the front of the old brick house, which looked as dark and still as though no living person had been in it for years.

"Don't make any noise," whispered the elder, turning part way round and raising his finger.
"You needn't be afraid of my doing so," replied the boy who was sure the caution was un-Fred did not notice the fact at the time that the man who had come along so opportunely seemed to be quite familiar with the place, but he walked straight to a rear window, which, despite the care with which it had been fastened down, was found

him."
"Ali right," said Fred, who did not hesitate,

although he could not see much prospect of his doing anything. "Pil follow."

The man reached up and catching hold of the sash placed his foot on the sill and stepped softly into the room. Then turning so his figure could be seen plainly in the moonlight, he said in the same guarded voice:
"He may hear me coming; do you therefore go round to the front and if he undertakes to climb

same guarded voice:

"He may hear me coming; do you therefore go round to the front and if he undertakes to climb down by way of the porch, run round back here and let me know. We'll make it hot for him "

This seemed a prudent arrangement, for it may be said it guarded all points. The man who had just entered would prevent the thieving tramp from retreating by the path he used in entering, while the sharp eyes of the boy would be quick to discover him the moment he sought to use the front window.

"I guess we've got him," thought Fred, chuckling to himself, as he took his station by the front porch and looked steadily upward like one who is studying the appearance of a new comet or some constellation in the heavens; "that man going after him ain't afraid of anything, and he looks to rong and big enough to take him by the collar and shake him just as Mr. McCurtis shakes us boys when he wants to exercise himself."

For several minutes the vigitant Fred was in a flutter of excitement expecting to hear the report of pist is and the sounds of fierce strugging on the floor above.

ng on the floor above.
I wonder if Miss Annie and Lizzie will wake up when the shooting begins," thought Fred; "I don't suppose they will, for they're so used to sleeping all night that nothing less than a big iceping at hight that nothing less than a big annderstorm will start them—but it seems to neit's time something took place."
Young She don had the natural impatience of routh, and when ten minutes passed without stirring up matters, he thought his friend was altogether too slow in his movements.

Besides, his neck began to ache from looking so teadily upward, so he walked back in the yard some distance, and, leaning against a tree, shoved its hands down in his pockets and continued the

This made it more pleasant for a short time only, when he finally struck the happy expedient of iying down on his side and then placing his head upon his hand in such an easy position that the ache vanished at once.

Fitteen more minutes went by, and Fred began to wonder what it all meant. It seemed to him that fully an hour had gone since stationing himself as a watcher, and not the slightest sound had come back to tell him that any living person was in the house.

finally exclaimed, springing to his feet; "maybe the trainp got away before I came back; but then, if that's so, why didn't the other fellow find it out ong ago."

Loath to leave his post, Fred moved cautiously among the trees a while longer, and still failing to detect anything that could throw hight on the mystery, he suddenly formed a determination, which was a rare one indeed for a lad of his

room, where it was expected he would sleep whenever he favored the twin maiden sisters with

a visit.
He could find his way there in the dark, but he was fearful of the obstructions in his path.
"I 'spose all the chairs have been set out the
way, 'cause Miss Annie and Lizzie are very particular, and they wouldn't—"

Just then Fred's knee came against a chair, and
before he could stop himself, he went sprawling
over it with a racket which he was sure would awaken the ladies themselves.
"That must have jarred every window in the house," he gasped, rubing his knees, "and I shouldn't wonder if it loosened the foundations

nemselves."
He instead for a minute or two before starting

He istened for a minute or two before starting on again, but the same profound stilness reigned. It followed, as a matter of course, that the men up stairs had heard the hullabaloo, but Fred consoled himself with the belief that it was such a tremendous noise that they would mistake its meaning altogether.

"Any way, I don't mean to fall over any more chairs," muttered the lad, shuffling along with more care, and holding his hands down, so as to detect such an obstruction.

It is hardly necessary to tell what followed. Let any one undertake to make his way across a dark room, without crossing his hands in front and the edge of a door is sure to get between them. fred Sheldon received a bump which made him

see stars, but after rubbing his forenead for a moment he moved out into the broad hall, where there was no more danger of anything of the the heavy oaken stars were of such solid struc-ture that when he placed his foot on the steps they gave back no sound, and he moved quite briskly to the top without making any noise that could betray his approach. "I wonder what they thought when I tumbled over the chair," pondered Fred, who be

amiss.

Reaching out his hands in the dark be found Reaching out his hands in the dark he found that the door of his own spare room was wide open, and he walked in without trouble.

As he did so a faint light which entered by the rear window gave him a clear idea of the interior. With his heart beating very fast fred tip-toed toward the front until he could look through the open door into the small room where the large oaken chest stood.

By this time the moon was so high that he could see the interior with more distinctness than before.

All was still and deserted; both the men were gone.

All was still and descree; both the men were gone.
"That's queer," muttered the puzzled lad; "if the trains slipped away while I was gone, the other man that I met on the road ought to have found it out; but what's become of him?" Running his hand deep down among the treasures in his trowsers pocket, Fred fished out a licifer match, which he drew on the wall, and, as the tiny twist of flame expanded, he touched it to the wick of the candle that he held above his head. his head.

The sight which met his gaze was a curious one indeed, and held him almost breathless for the time.

The lid of the huge chest was thrown back

time.

The lid of the huge chest was thrown back against the wall, and all that was within it consisted of rumpled sheets of old brown paper, which had no doubt been used as wrappings for the pleces of the silver tea service.

On the floor beside the chest was a large pocketbook, wrong side out. This doubtless had once held the money belonging to the old ladies, but it held it no longer.

Money and silverware were gone!

"The tramp got away while we were down the lane," said Fred, as he stood looking at the signs of ruin about him; but why didn't he let me know about it, and where is he."

Fred sheldon stopped in dismay, for just then the whole truth came upon him like a flash.

These two men were partners in the robbery, and the man in the lane was on the watch to see that no strangers approached without the alarm being given to the one inside the house.

"Why ddn't I think of that?" mentally exclaimed the boy, so overcome that he dropped into a chair, nelpiess and weak, holding the candle in hand.

It is easy to see how natural it was for a lad of his age to be deceived as was Fred Sheldon, who never in all his life had been placed in such a trying position.

trying position.

He sat for several minutes looking at the open chest, which seemed to speak so eloquently of the wrong it had suffered, and then reproached himself for having failed so completely in doing his "I can't see anything I've done," he thought,

"I can't see anything I've done," he thought,
which could have been of any good, while there
was plenty chances of my making some use of
myself if I had any sense about me."
Indeed there did appear to be some justice in
the self-reproach of the lad, who added in the
same vein:

"I knew, the minute he asked me questions at
our front gate, that he meant to come here and
rob the house, and I orter started right off for Constable Jackson, without running to tell the folks.

Then they laughed at me so I thought I was mis-

taken, even after I had seen him peeping through taken, even after I had seen him peeping through the window. When he was eating his supper I was sure of it, and then I orter slipped away and got somebody here to help watch; but we didn't have anything to shoot with, and when I tried to keep guard I fell asleep, and when I woke up I was slapple enough to think there was only one way of his coming into the house, and, wrile I had my eye on that, he walked right in behind me."

me."
Then, as Fred recalled his meeting with the second party in the lane, he heaved a great

Then, as Fred recalled his meeting with the second party in the lane, he heaved a great sigh—

"Well, I'm the biggest blockhead in the country—that's all—and I hope I won't have to tell any-body the whole story. Hello!"

Just then he happened to think of the pocket-knife he had picked up on the floor and he drew it out of his pocket. Boy-like dis eyes sparkled with pleasure when they rested on the implement so indispensable to every youngster, and which was much the finest one he had ever had in hand. The handle was pearl and the two blades were of the finest steel and almost as keen as a razor. Fred set the candle on a chair, and leaning over carefully examined the knife, which seemed to grow in beauty the more he handled it.

"The man that dropped that is the one who stole all the silverware and money, and, by granious, there's the letters of his name!" added Fred, in considerable excitement.

True enough. On the little plees of brass on the side of the handle were roughy cut the letters.

"N. H. H."

"N. H. H."

As Fred Sheldon attentively studied these, something seemed to tell him they were the key which would unlock the mystery that now perplexed him so sorely.

ITO BE CONTINUED.

CRIMSON CRYSTALS. A Bottle Filled with Blood-Red Snow Ten Thousand Feet Above the Sea.

(San Francisco Call.)

At a meeting of the Microscopical Society, held

Monday evening, Dr. Harkness presented a bottle of "red snow," which he gathered last June on the Wasatch Mountains. The red snow was found on the north side of a spur which rose about 10,000 feet above the sea level. When fresh, the snow had the appearance of being drenched with blood, as though some large drenched with blood, as though some large animal had been killed. The red snow is caused by the presence of a one-celled plant called protococcus nivalis, which reproduces itself by subdivision—that is, the cell divides itself into several new cells. This is done with great rapidity, and a few cells lodged in the snow, under favorable conditions, soon will give it the appearance called red snow. It was remarked that the phenomenon of red snow had been observed from the earliest times, as Aristotle has a passage which is thought to refer to it. The subthat the phenomenon of red snow had been observed from the earniest times, as Aristotle has a passage which is thought to refer to it. The subject was, however, lost sight of until brought up by the investigations of Saussure, who found it on the Alps in 1760. He made chemical tests which showed him that the red color was due to the presence of vegetable matter, which he supposed might be the pollen of some plant. In 1819 an Arctic expedition under Captain Ross brought some specimens from the cliffs around Baffin's Bay, and they were examined by emment bottanists, some of whom mistook the nature of the plant, and there was a long discussion as to its proper classification, some holding it to be a fungus, some a lichen; but it was finally set at rest as one of the unic-dilular algae. It is of interest also that some of the early examiners pronounced the color due to animalcules, but this was disproved. Dr. Harkness said that during his last visit to England he saw the original bottle of specimens brought from the Arctic more than sixty years before and in which the protococcus could still be seen with the microscope.

The Tichborne Claimant Heard from.

[London Daily News.]
A letter has been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow from the claimant, who writes as usual from her majesty's convict prison, Portsmouth. In it he says he hopes Mr. Onslow is now convinced as to what like ihood there is of obtaining justice in any form from the present government. As he (the claimant) told bim aird his other kind friends before the petitions went in, "It was not likely they will'do anything to expose their own villainy, and they know well enough to liberate me they would run the risk of doing so. They know well enough I am ont the man to give up my just inheritance so long as blood runs through my veins. It is my duty to my God, to my friends, to my dear children and to myself not to do so. You must also bear in mind that there is in the present government that same gentleman who, notwithstanding his position as a cabinet minister, came forward and volunteered his evidence to contradict mine as to the state Melbourne was in in 1854. I will make no comments on his evidence, for every old colonist knows its pseudology." As to a new trial, that in his opinion would be a sheer waste of money "whilst my Lord Coleridge fulfils the seat of justice; although I should hope, now that he has risen to such an exalted and high position, he would think twice before he disgraced it." from her majesty's convict prison, Portsmouth.

"Better Health Than for Forty Years." A patient who has been using Compound Oxygen writes: "I am enjoying better health than I have done for forty years, and I attribute my restoration entirely to the use of your Compound Oxygen. My average weight was never over 103 pounds. I now weigh 125 pounds, and have renewed vitality, and my friends say I am looking ten years younger than when I commenced the use of the oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full particulars, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

A Chance for Banune (London Land and Water.) An interesting event occurred at the Zoological gardens on Sunday last. A female of the ordinary tapirus americanus gave birth to a baby tapir. This, we believe, is the first time that a tapir has been born in confluement in Europe. The father of the new arrival is one of the Andean tapirs, and was received in the garden in 1878. The mother has been in the society's collection since 1877. The new arrival appears to be a sturdy little creature, and already appears to enjoy life amazingly.

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RHEUMATISM.

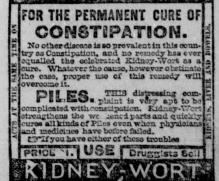
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KIDNEY WORT



MONSTER MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT Some Facts Concerning Daniel F. Beatty's Organ and Piano Manufactory.

Daniel F. Beatty of Washington, N. J., proprietor and founder of Beatty's Great Organ and Prano Manufactory, is today one of the foremost and most successful business men in this country. Beginning twelve years ago, young, inexperienced and without capital, he has by his own tact, enterprise and nerve amassed a fortune, built the greatest organ manufactory in the world, and greatest organ manufactory in the world, and is doing a business that is a marvel to his slow-growing rivals, and which weekly is increasing so rapidly that even his present colossal establishment will soon be inadequate to supply the orders that are pouring in. Twelve years ago the Beatty organ and piano were unheard of. Today they supercede all other brands and are the favorite instruments in thousands of households throughout the country, and then sweet pure tones, superior mechanism and cheanness have created a market for their sale in this country. Europe, Mexico, South and Central America, unequalled by that of any other firm. The great ambition of his life has been to furnish to the public superior instruments at prices within the reach of all, and on the basis of one small manufacturer's profit, giving to every one the benefit of the large commission that always goes into the pockets of middemen. That his aim is being carried out successfully is demonstrated by his sales and the popularity of his instruments. The people of Washington idolize Mr. Beatty for his en'erprise and generosity, and thrice have elected him mayor over popular citizens. He has received many flattering offers from the citizens of other cities to change the location of his factory, but in every instance he has decimed, preferring to remain among those who knew him and betriended him when he needed friends, and because he regards Washington as one of the most eligible points for his business to be found within the greatest business centres of the Union. is doing a business that is a marvel to his slow-

The Factory.

Leaving New York by the Christopher or Barclay street ferries at 8.30 a. m. or at 1 o'clock p. m., and landing at Hoboken, a lightning express train on landing at Hoboken, a lightning express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad will be found in waiting and which rapidly whiris the excursionist bound for Washington over a splendid road and through scenery unsurpassed for beauty and variety on the continent. After two hours of pleasant travel the thriving town is reached, and at the depot the first to meet and bid you welcome is Captain Beatty, a brother and a representative from Mr. Beatty's establishment. Entering a handsome coach driven by "Pompey," a colored celebrity employed the year round by Mr. Beatty to drive friends and customers to and from the depot to the factory and the main office, the two spanking white norses are given the word to "go," and after a lew minutes the visitor is landed at the entrance of the great Beatty manufactory, with its myriads of windows leoming up like a monster exposition building, corner of Railroad avenue and Beatty ttreet. At the threshold of the office two immense bronze lions stand as silent sentinels, and upon entering the ear is bewildered between the clash of hundreds of instruments under the process of tuning and the hum of the machinery, the screeching of buzz saws and the clatter of countless hammers. A saunter through this colossal beehive of industry intermixed with harmony is a screeching of buzz saws and the clatter of countless hammers. A saunter through this coiossal
beehive of industry intermixed with harmony is a
revelation even to one familiar with the great
manufactories of the metropolis, the greatest of
which this one equals, if it does not surpass. The
building is 240 feet in length by 40 feet in width,
with two main wings at the eastern and western
ends, the first of which is 135 feet to length by
60 feet in width, and thepother is 40 by 80. Two
additional wings of the same dimensions as the
last extend out rearward from the centre of the
main structure, the whole enclosing upwards of
four acres of space.

This apartment, which extends the entire length of the building, is divided into several departments, and contains the great shaft which runs the machinery of the four floors above. The motive power of the whole, the boilers and the engine, each of which are marvels of workmanship and power, are located in spacious rooms in the central wings connecting with this room. The engine is of the Hartford automatic cut-off pattern, and of 200 horse-power. The fly-wheel weighs six tons, is eleven feet in diameter, and makes 120 revolutions per minute. The boilers, of which there are four, are each thirty feet in length, and have a combined capacity of 240 horse-power. They are from the works of Governor Bigelow of Connecticut. Connected with these monsters is a feed water heater, which heats the water for the boilers to a temperature of 200 degrees by utilizing the waste steam of the engine. This apparatus saves nearly 20 per cent. of coal. Extending from the fly-wheel to the main shaft is the main driving belt, which is three feet in width, is 100 feet in length, and is probably the largest of its kind in existence. In the main room of this floor is the steam-fitting shop, the iron room, the Edison light apparatus and the apartment for making out and perfected. The Edison electric light apparatus and the apartment for making out and perfected. The Edison electric light apparatus and the apartment for making out and perfected. The Edison electric light apparatus is run by two dynamos of 1200 candle power each and make 1200 revolutions per minute. The "Wizards" lights illuminate the entire building, and aiready have given such great satisfaction that they are regarded as indispensable. In still another department the cases and packings are made and the instruments are packed for shipment, and here in addition is located the electric battery connecting with the constant of the manufacture of organs by a constant of the part of the manufacture of organs by the constant of the part of the part of the part of the manufacture of organs by the constant of the part of length of the building, is divided into several departments, and contains the great shaft which

bis own electric light for dear angle, which in is factory is turned into day, glue pot and coil box of steam pipes. The machinery attached to this room cost over \$25,000, and embrace 100 different varieties. The wings and ends are divided into departments for the lathes, of which there are twelve, wood carving, planing, sawing,

The Third Floor.

The main apartment of this floor is known as the action-making room, where the various parts of the action of the Beatty instruments are pertected. Here, eighty of the most skilled workmen that can be found are employed, each of whom is an expert in a particular line. The reed boards before being pronounced perfect pass through the properties of the pr The main apartment of this floor is known as

This, the last and uppermost department of the building, is devoted mainly to the storage of instruments and material connected with their manufacture. It is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Here, also, are located three immense tanks filled constantly with water, which is conveyed from them in pipes to all parts of the buflding for use in case of fire.

In the rear of the factory is a colossal brick stack.

In feet in height, towering far above the immense pile of buildings, and forming a landmark which can be seen many miles in every direction.

This stack connects with the farmaces of the boiler room. Sharing with it in prominence is the Beatty steam gong or whistle, which stands

at the apex of one of the central wings, whose heavy voice when sounded at morning, noon and evening echoes through the surrounding mountains and hills, and has been heard thirty-five miles away. This nong is seven feet in height, and is almost as large as an ordinary hogshead.

The Drying House. This structure, in which all the black walnut and selected pines to be used in the manufacture of cases are stored and heated, is 120 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and stands in the rear of the main factory. It has a capacity for storing 100,000 feet of lumber, and in all seasons contains property valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Adjoining is the blacksmith shop and oil house, where the tools are repaired and made, and where the oil for the machinery is kept for use, subject to the order of the superintendent. The main front of the factory is fringed by a handsome lawn, which will be studded with flowers and plants during the coming summer, and is further ornamented with a large fountain, the rim of which was made from the old fly-wheel—asouvenir of the great fire which several months ago swept away the old factory.

The Reatty Building. length by 40 feet in width, and stands in the rear

The Beatty Building.

This structure, which is the largest and cost-liest of its kind in Washington, stands at the corner of Washington avenue and Broad street. The ner of Washington avenue and Broad street. The whole second story is occupied by the Beatty offices, a series of apartments which will compare favorably with those of our great metropolitan corporations. mayor Beatty's office, overlooking Washington avenue and Broad street, is used jointly in his private business and in his capacity as mayor of the city. It is large and handsome and is furnished with that taste and elegance characteristic of its occupant. Statuary, paintings and costly works of art are encountered on all sides, and communication by telephone and telegraph extends to the factory and all the principal hotels and business houses or the city. Immediately adjoining on the same floor is the counting-room, in which a large corps of clerks, book-keepers and correspondents are a ways busily employed in keeping the accounts of this great establishment. Farther down the hall is the letter-fliing department, in which the immense correspondence is arranged so systematically that a letter received five years ago can be referred to in a few seconds, and the post office, circular and mailing departments, each of which are in charge of skifful and trustworthy assistants, who attend to the mailing business of the house, which is probably more extensive than that of any other firm in the Union. On the opposite side is the wareroom, in which are always stored from fifty to one hundred instruments of every variety for the inspection of the public and those desiring to purchase. A few doors distant is the advertising supply room, in which an immense volume of circulars, signs and other printed matter referring to Mr. Beatty's business is stored, and from which in busy seasons tons are shot into the bins in the post office department by means of a huge tin cylinder. Fronting Washington avenue is the Beatty orchestra room, with a concert grand piano and elegant fittings. Adjoining is whole second story is occupied by the Beatty offices, a series of apartments which will com-

The Advertising Room.

This important department connected with the Beatty establishment is under the control of an experienced and shrewd business man, and is an experienced and strewd business man, and is an important factor in it, since Mayor Beatty expends a fortune annually in adversising to the world the merits of his instruments. Here may be found papers in every language published in all the principal towns and cities in Christendom. Connected with this department is a fully equipped printing office, which is used as an auxiliary. On the third floor is the Beatty Music Hall, the principal one of the kind in the city, with a capacity for seating 1000 persons.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty is the son of a farmer, and was born thirty-three years ago in Lebanon townwas born thirty-three years ago in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, N. J. When a lad he evinced a taste for music, which as he became older grew into a passion. This was intensified when he was about twenty years old, when his stepmother purchased a melodeon, and as he was not allowed to touch it, he resolved to own one himself. With this aim in view he chopped wood in the winter time, and by "gleaning" in his father's wheat field in harvest time, in three years he managed to save up \$27. With this money he came to New York, where he bought acheap, old-fashined melodeon, which he took home and placed in his bedroom in the farm house garret. Here he spent the intervals of his time after working hours in mastering the scale, which he did. His melodeon, however, created discord in the household owing to the jealousy of his stepmother over his success, and eventually she locked up the melodeon. Young Beatty resorted to various stratagems to recover possession of his treasure, but at last war was declared against him and he was driven from home by his irate rival, who used a broom upon him vigorously to speed his departure. "To my stepmother's hostility," said Mr. Beatty to the writer yesterday, "I owe all my success. If I had not been driven from my home by her it is likely that I would have stayed on the farm and would have grown up like the other boys. I have long ago forgiven her, and she has since received from me substantial tokens of my regard." Without a friend or a cent in the world, he started out to seek his fortune, his melodeon being his only companion. In his dilemma he sought a neighboring farmer, who ship, Hunterdon county, N. J. When a lad he and packings are made and the instruments are packed for shipment, and here in addition is located the electric battery connecting with the electric signal system extending to every room in the building, and by which instantaneous communication with every department is secured from the superintendent's office.

The Second Floer.

This floor, like the basement or first floor and those above it, is 240 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and contains the superintendent's office in the east wing, and includes several distinct departments, the principal one of which is the main machinery floor, extending the entire length of the building. In this great hall the work or placing the raw material in shape for the various parts of the Beatty organ and piano in which they are used is done by skilled workmen, of which a small army is employed. Each man has his own electric light for use at night, which in this factory is turned into day, glue pot and coil box of steam pipes. The machinery attached to this room cost over \$250.000, and embrace 100

A MORE THAN BRUTAL FATHER.

A Twelve - Year - Old Girl Mercilessly Whipped While Naked and Hanging Head Downward from a Rafter, and Left in That Position Over Night. A terrible punishment was inflicted on Mary

of the action of the Beatty instruments are perfected. Here, eighty of the most skilled workmen that can be found are employed, each of whom is an expert in a particular line. The reed boards before being pronounced perfect pass through the cach of their hands, starting in a rough state from the man at the farther end of the west wing successively to the others, each of which performs his part, one adding a spring, another a mute, a third a hinge, a fourth a valve, a fifth a stop rod, another a key-board, another a swell, and finally it is a complete action in readiness to be placed in an instrument when it reaches the last man at the other cheel of the central wings of the floor is entirely devoted to the making of bellows, and another to cutting small blocks for the action. In another wing are the fly-finishers—a corps of experts—and in the east wing are the correcting rooms, in which their struments are subjected to crucial tests by turbers, of which thirty-eight are employed. These men are so perfect in their line that the most minute defect in any part of the intracte mechanism connected with an instrument is detected and remedied. In making their tests they occupy small rooms removed from the bustle that it most minute defect in any part of the intract mechanism connected with an instrument is detected and remedied. In making their tests they occupy small rooms removed from the bustle test shall at times fill the vast building with discordant harmony, and make the visitor imagine that he is in a great concert room. After leaving their hands every organ and piano is tested by experts, and finally by the superintendent, who expert

THE EXPORT TRADE. Shipments of Live Stock and Dressed Beef

to Foreign Markets. The export of live stock and dressed beef to mense tanks filled constantly with water, which is conveyed from them in pipes to all parts of the building for use in case of fire.

The Superintendent's Office.

This large and commodious apartment is located in the second floor of the east wing, with the entrance on Railroad ayenue. It is 40x20 in dimensions and is handsomely finished in white ash and is lighted by the electric hight. Speaking tubes radiate from it to every part of the building, and electric bells summon foremen and embloyes at the will of the superintendent, while telephonic and telegraphic communication is extended to the main offices of Mayor Beatty in the Beatty building an organ or a piano. A fine elevator, supplied with a patent apparatus for opening and closing the batchway doors as it travels up and down from the basement to the fifth floor, is a feature which attracts much attention and of which Mr. Beatty is justly proud.

The Great Steam Whiatle.

In the rear of the factory is a colossal brick stack, 115 feet in height, towering far above the imperators in colosing the hatch wild fire is and forwing a landwark.

The unpleasant appearance of even the most into different foreign market landings from this buildings in case of fire.

The export of live stock and dressed beef to the different foreign market landings from this port has been the lightest for several months, owing to the uncarryal of cattle-carrying steamers. Advices received during the past week contracts have been made with steamship agents for the transportation of live cattle of the stock large shipments of live attle with steamship agents for the transportation of live cattle for the next four months, and, judging from the exporters of live stock, large shipments of live attle will be made from the increased activity shown by many of the exporters of live stock, large shipments of live attle will be made at the stock part for the underwriters have not made any reductions as yet, but contracts have been made with steamship agents for the transportation of live cattle the different foreign market landings from this

CHECKERS.

CHARLES F. BARKER.....Editor

BOSTON, March 21, 1882. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Chess and checker players' headquarters, No.

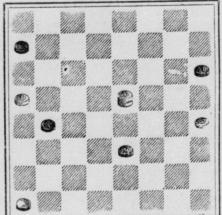
Now Ready,

15 Pemberton square.

the "American Checker Player," comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 Variations, of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is hand-somely bound in cloth. Price 75 cents (in silver, currency or American postage stamps), postpaid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridge-port, Mass.

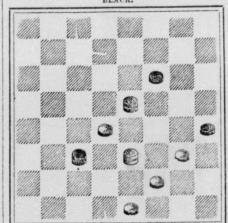
All correspondence sent to Mr. C. F. Barker's address pertaining to the checker column or his work, the American Checker Player, will be promptly attended to by his brotner, Mr. Isaiah Barker, during his absence from home. Parties will please address C. F. Barker, care of Isaiah Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Position No. 927. BY O. H. RICHMOND. BLACK.



WHITE. White to move and win

Position No. 928. BY O. H. RICHMOND.



le, ed of					
ted his	3///	1000	WHITE.	ita ta Tin	4000
al,		nack to me	ove and wi	ILE TO WITH	
eed y."	6	ame No. 1	362-Laird	and Lady	
all			IMLEY, G		
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the	2319	3223	2011	2521	2016
she	811	1116	716	1619	2622
of	2217	2318-1	1511	1815	1612
the	913	1623	1619	1923	2218
his	1714	2619	3026	1410	B. wins.
his	1017	4.: 8 2420	1317C D2623E	2327 2824	
n a	2114	811	1926	2731	
ang	2723A	1915B	3113	2420	
ear.			(Var. 1.)		
70,	3127F	811	2925	6 9	2314
ans	4 8	2420-3	5 9	2114	1632
usi-	2521-2	1317	14 5	918	B. wins.
was			(Var. 2.)		
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ac-	6 9	918	3 8		B. wins.
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ior			by Mr. Ki		
and	A-Pro		sing move		or 2623
on.	usually p	layed.			
the			(B)		
yed	3126		2619	1410	2 7
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S a			1355 (Lair		
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1		1811		1410	2 '
1	1115	723	6 9		B. wins
1	C-In	game No.	1355 (Lair	d and Lad	v) Mr. B
1		ing, at this			
9		raw. Also			
3		1619, m			
	wins.				
			(D)		
	2521	2819	14 5	2114	73
	1924	5 9	3 7		B. wins
9			(Ta)		

		(D)		
2521 1924	2819 5 9	14 5 3 7	2114	7 B. win
2522 19. _. 24	2213	3 7	2819	7 B. win
2521 4 8	2420	(F) 811	2925	6 B. wit
			-	

Game No. 1363-Glasgow. The following three games were played at the Lowell checker club, Lowell, Mass., on March 6,

1882,	between M	r. G. W.	Dearhorn	and Mr
Charle	s F. Barker.	Dearborn	n's move.	
1115	2522	811	2619	1825
2319		3023	1524	12 . 8
811		610	11 8	22. 20
22. 17	1924	2218	1014	8 :
1116		1 5	8 3	263
2420		18 9	2427	3 1
1524		514	3 8	2 (
2011		3126	2731	111
716		1115	811	6 5
2711		1916	1418	7 :
3 7		1219	2016	913
2824		2316	3126	171
716		1418	2117	Drawn
2420		1611	2623	
1619	2819	1823	1612	

Game No. 1364-Single Corner.

	Cumo rior			
Barker	's move.			
1115	812	1014	1722	3227
2218	1713	2824	1915	13 9
15. 22	710	3 7	1619	1721
2518	2724	2218	15 8	1014
8. 11	914	1 5	1928	2 6
2925	18 9	18 9	18 .14	9 2
4 8	514	514	2832	2226
2420	2419	26 22	8 3	3023
1015	1524	1726	610	27 9
2522	2819	3122	2319	Drawn.
1216	1417	1417	1017	
2117	3228	2218	310	
	Gam	e No. 1365	Fife.	
Dearb	orn's move			
1115	.15./24	4 8	1 6	1524
2319		2218	2723	7 3
914	613	811	711	2427

25 9	2819	31,26	14 7	
	Solution	of Position	n No. 924.	
	BY O.	H. RICHA	IOND.	
1518				71
913	14 9	7 3		6.1
1814				W. wins
A-15	.19. 106	, wins by f	irst position	

Solution of Position No. 925. End game between Mr. E. M. Harding of Quincy and Mr. J. H. Harrison of Somerville, Mass. 23..18 9..13 14.. 9 26..30 6.. 2 16..19 17..14 23..26 9.. 6 W. wins. 22..17 19..23 18..14 30..26

Solution of Position No. 926. BY L. M. STEARNS. 23..26 30..25 ·13.. 9 6.. 1 1..28 31..29 29..22 22..13 13.. 6 W. wins.

Checker News. CLOSE OF THE CHECKER TOURNAMENT .- Mr. C. F. Barker, closed his week's play at the rooms of the Checker Club Saturday evening. The score for the week stands as follows: Total number of games played, 132. Barker won 104, lost 5, and 23 were drawn. Barker won 104, lost b, and 25 were drawn.
Of the opponents, A. J. Richardson won 3, G. W.
Dearborn and J. B. McDonald, 1 each. Mr.
Barker, who leaves the city today for Boston,
speaks in high terms of the proficiency displayed
by the gentlemen of the club, and of the courtesies

which have been extended to him. - [Lowell Courier.

Under the auspices of the Lowell Draught Club there has been several fine games lately. Mr. C. F. Barker, the well-known champion, has played nine games, and the scores thus far are as fol-lows: C. F. Barker, 1; G. W. Dearborn, 0; drawn, 3. C. F. Barker, 3; William Harvey, 0; Drawn, 2.

-[Lowell Mail.	., 0,	
THE AMERICA	AN CHAMPION'S TOU	P -Mr Charles
F. Rapkon 6	hed his play with	the players of
Lawell March	11. His scores wi	th the leading
Lowell, March	11. His scores wi	the pleasure
players at the	close of the week	es bias are a
follows:		
Barker 2		Drawn11
Barker 4	A.C.Richardson.3	Drawn
Barker 4	J. B. McDonald. 1	Drawn
Barker 2	J. S. Bickford 0	Drawn
	A. Gillman0	Drawn (
Barker 1	Mr. King0	Drawn
Barker 91	All others0	Drawu 2
Darker 91	All others	DIAWU
		24
Totale 100	6	24

The Lowell Checker Club consists of twenty members. They have a fine room at No. 120 Central street, room 4. They invite all players visiting the East to give them a call, where they will be agreeably entertained by the members of the club.

the club.

THE CHAMPION AT PEABODY, MASS.—Mr. Barker played two days at Peabouy, Mass., last week, where he entertained the players of Peabody, Salem and Danvers. His score is as follows: Barker, 97; all others, 0; drawn, 9. Parties wishing to arrange for his coming in other cities and towns will please write immediately.

Mr. P. P. Cam, the California expert, is now in Boston playing with the players of this city. We will give his full score with the players next week.

The past week Mr. Wyllie has been entertaining the pinyers at Toronto and Peterboro, Ont. At Toronto he won 102, lost 0, and 27 games drawn. At Peterboro he played 73 games, winning 61, losing 4 and drawing 8 games. Messrs. McMurrin and Pickering were his fortunate contestants with the won games, as the following score shows:

11	Totals19	,	4 8
	in the city for checkers has h	the California e the past week, du been lively at the very pleasant a	ring which time "Headquarters." and entertaining
11	player, loses an	d wins his games	with equal alla-
П	bility, but is st	renuous on the r	result, and scores
	register. We a	lost or won, with append his scores	with his several
	Cain 0	Avery 5	Drawn 5
11	Cain 2	Coakley11	Drawn 6
П	Caip20	Davie 14	Drawn 13
П	Cain 8	DeCon 8	Drawn 8
П	Cain 9	Brown 0	Drawn 5
П	Cain 5	Kelly 4	Drawn 3
П	Cain 5	Gallacher 3	Drawn 10
11	Cain 1	McEntee 3	Drawn 0
11	Cain 0	Pearce 1	Drawn 4
ш	Cain 3	Schaefer 13	Drawn
П	Cain 1	Yates 1	Drawn
Ш	m		415

Totals47	63	08
L. I., players, w	one of the strong as at Albany last ing scores with th	week, and there
ill0	Gardner1 Fairgneve2 Robinson4	Drawn3
Totals2	7	9

Total 2	1		
ow a resident	of Albany, has	also caused	the
layers of that	city some enjo	yment, with	the
leFarlane1	Gardner	3 Drawn	. 8
dcFarlane3	Fairgrieve	7 Drawn	.14
icFarlane4	Knight	5 Drawn	. 4
_		_	-
Totals8	1	5	28
Mr. P. Van Los	n of Athens me	t Mr. Fairgri	ev

Van Loan. ...3 Fairgrieve....17 Drawn.....8 Mr. C. F. Bressee also met Mr. Fairgrieve at the same place, and the following close score was the result:
Bressee.....0 Fairgrieve....0 Drawn......
[Turf.

Mr. James Wyllie, the great draught player, champion of the world, who will visit Hamilton on the invitation of the Hamilton Draught Cluo, will arrive here on the 14th inst., and will probably remain several days. Checker players are anticipating the visit with pleasure, and they intend to make it enjoyable to Mr. Wyllie as well as to

Answers to Correspondents. W. F-e, Schenectady, N. Y.-Your request complied with.

G. H. P-----, Boston, Mass,-Thanks for score. W. M.—n, New York—Will examine the position and answer in our next.

W. W. T.—r, Haverhill.—On file for publication; thanks. Theo. W. K.—v, Greenford, O.—Your analysis appears this week; thanks for same.

1. D. J. S.—t.—Have written you.

A. J. D-P. New York-Have sent you particulars. J. W. L.—d, Portland, Me.—l. Wyllie is in Canada. 2. Have not received the score as yet.

THE GRIST MILL.

EDITED BY "COMUS."

Send all communications for this department to W. H. Todd, 14 Florence street, Boston, Mass. Contributions and solutions solicited from all.

Solutions to the	Grist Mill-No. 9.
No. 736. HAGBUT	No. 742. SARCEL
ALIENE	AHOUAI
G I G G L E B E G U I N	ROUSTS
BEGUIN	EATAGE
TEENED	LISTER
No. 737. B A S A L T	N 743.
ADORER	IDEATE
SOCAGE	MEDVES LAVERS ETERNE
ARABIA	LAVERS
TREATS	TESSEL
No. 738. LAVERS ARARAT	No. 744. I S A T I S
ARARAT	SABINE
VACATE	ABANGA
RATERS	INGATE
STESSA	S E A L E D No. 745.
BASALT	OBLATS
ALEGAR	B L 1 G H 1
SEDATE	AGNONE
LATHED	THENCE
T R E A D S	STREET No. 743.
CRATCH	OCTANT
REVERE	COUPEE
TENDED	APICES
CREESE	NEPETE
N 741.	N. 747.
CARPUS	ASTRUT
	TRIPLE
PUTEAL	REPEAT
UNLACE	UNLADE

No. 785-Square.

1. A manuscript; 2. Eared seal; 3. Certain fruit; 4. To rise; 5. Long and open courts. No. 786-Square.

1. A puzzle; 2. A tale; 3. Alone; 4. To belch;
5. Long and open courts.

No. 787-Square.

1. Biborate of soda; 2. Part of a pistil; 3. Ridges (prov. Eng.); 4. The earth-nut; 5. Long and open courts.

and open courts.

No. 788 Square.

1. An ety; 2. Distress; 3. Puppets; 4. Place of ingress; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 788—Square.

1. A duzzie; 2. Strong; 3. Suffers (Scot.); 4. Public; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 790—Square.

1. Part of a head-dress; 2. A stiff, long saw; 3. Apologies; 4. Barns; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 791—Square.

1. A genius of marine mollus. 2. Exorpitant interest; 3. Froor timbers in a ship; 4. A parasitic fungus; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 792—Square.

1. The snail shell; 2. A species of wood; 3. A tertiary deposit; 4. Insertion; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 793—Square.

1. The connect: 2. Blazing; 3. Landed states; 4.

tertiary deposit; 4. Insertion; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 793—Square.

1. To connect; 2. Blazing; 3. Landed states; 4. To infuse; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 794—Square.

1. A tablet; 2. Hard; 3. A season of prayer; 4. Over against (Scot.); 5. Long and open courts.

No. 795—Square.

1. A species of grass; 2. A science; 3. Tracts of land; 4. Acting; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 796—Square.

1. A genus of plants; 2. A skeleton; 3. Certain dyes; 4. An ant; 5. Long and open courts.

No. 797—Square.

1. A genus of plants; 2. Resembling an external prolongation of the vegetable cuticle (Lot.); 3. Does lolls; 4. A fillet; 5. Courts for athletic performances.

No. 798—Square.

1. To fix or fasten in any manner; 2. Composed of pellicles; 3. Illusory pretexts; 4. To inject; 5. Courts for athletic performances.

No. 799—Square.

Courts for athletic performance.

No. 799—Square.

1. A natural compound of flint, quartz and various sandstones; 2. In a chilling manner; 4. Leashes; 4. Set apart to eternal life; 5. Courts for athletic performances.

KROOK.

for athletic performances.

Boston, Mass.

No. 800—Square.

1. An etymon; 2. Want of tone; 3. Certain birds; 4. Foolish; 5. Long and open courts.

Morrisania, N. Y.

No. 801—Square.

1. A tablet (rare); 2. Hard; 3. Notices; 4. About (Scot.); 5. Long and spen courts.

Manayunk, Penn.

No. 802—Square.

(To "Beech Nut.")

1. That upon which anything, as a scheme or

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plan, is inscribed (rare); 2. The tusks of the ele-phant; 3. The three faces, past present and fu-ture, whose decrees were irrevocable; 4. The earth-nut; 5. Long and open courts. Aurora, Ill. NED HAZEL.

SOLUTIONS AND PRIZE-WINNERS IN FOUR WEEKS.

Prizes. THE WEEKLY GLOBE six months for first complete list.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE three months for next A book for next best list.

Accepted Grists. I. I. GOULD—Three squares. W. McQ.—Three squares. MISTIQUE—Rhombold and diamond cross. DAMON—Three squares. SPHINX—square, acrostic and transposition B. F. K.—Three squares and charade. CHARLIE—Three squares, half-square and hour-glass.

Prize-Winners.

1. Mary Et, Old Orchard, Me.
2. Mistique, Natick, Mass.
3. Best square, Essex, Boston, Mass.
The following sent correct solutions to the "Grist Mill" of February 21:
Mary Et, Mistique, Sphinx, J. E. W., Trebor, Damon, Mrs. Mary W., Dandy Lyon, Marble Table, A. J. K., Titus Marx. Essex, A. Grinder, Korn Kake, Atom, George W. Warren, Globe and Myrtle. Myrtle.
Complete lists: Mary Et, Mistique, Sphinx, J. E. W.

WINNEWANG-Solutions came too late to be KROOK—The charate will pass this time, but a shorter one would suit us better next time. Now that you have found the way, always have something in the "Mill."

The great success which attended our word hunt of December has induced us to offer another array of substantial prizes for this month's competition, and we trust that the hunters will avail themselves of the opportunity to try for the prizes. For the three largest lists of words formed from the word BACHELOR we will award the following prizes:

ne following prizes: 1. Five dollars. 2. Three dollars. 3. One dollar.

CONDITIONS.

1. Only such words found in the body of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" will be allowed.
2. No letter must be used more than once in a word.
3. Abbreviations, biographical, deographical, proper names, nicknames and plurals are not allowed.
4. All lists of words must be arranged in alphabetical order, and in vertical lines. 4. All lists of words must be arranged in alphabetical order, and in vertical lines.
5. Lists should be written on one side of the paper only. With each list should be seat a statement of how many words it contains.
6. In case or a tie between two or more contestants, other matter shall be considered in bestowing the award-such as the fewest number of mistakes in the selection of words, charness, neatness and order in making un the lists.
7. All lists must positively contain a three-cent stamp, and be received on or before June 1, 1882.
8. Open to subscribers only, but subscriptions may be sent in with lists.
Address all lists to W. H. Todd, 14 Florence street, Boston, Mass.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitts, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A Queer Story. was working in a field when a man and a woman came along in a carriage. The man asked him if he would marry the woman for \$500; he consented, and they went to the nearest justice, who performed the ceremony. He shows the \$500 as proof, and the justice bears him out in the strange story. The mysterious bride and her companion rode away immediately after the marriage, and no more is known of them. A young farmer near Springfield, Mass., says he

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Georgia Not to be Redistricted. ATLANTA, Ga., March 20.—Governor Colquitt has decided not to call a special session of the Legislature to redistrict the State, but wil let Georgia's extra congressman be elected from the State at large. Moses How, Esq., of Haverbill, Mass., strongly

indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism , tc., from the observation of its effects in his factory, as also in his own famil -se we see from one of our Massachusetts exchanges. -[Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

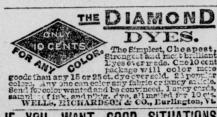
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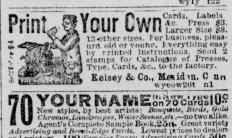
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